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BRITISH DESIRE FOR LEAGUE AS PART OF PRELIMINARY PEACE

Lord Robert Cecil Says Amended
Draft of Covenant Is Now
Ready—Expected Termina-
tion of Inter-Allied Command

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Lord Robert Cecil has declared it essential that the League of Nations covenant should form part of the preliminary peace, adding that this was the view of the British delegation. He declared that the amended draft of the covenant could be ready for the council whenever called for. The amendment was announced. The commission had been able to present a prompt report owing to the amount of careful study previously expended on the scheme. The British Government, for one, had been engaged on it since the autumn of 1918.

The storm in a teacup raised in certain quarters over the inclusion of the League in the preliminaries has left the Council of Ten quite unruffled. Consideration of methods of inclusion have been the subject of conversations between President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Clemenceau. Meanwhile the commissions are reaching the end of their tasks, except that on finance, to the presidency of which Mr. E. S. Montagu, Secretary of State for India, has been appointed.

Apparently the satisfaction caused by the fact that the Supreme Council accepted practically the entire clauses dealing with Germany's military future, was dampened in one particular. The control without time limit of German armaments by a special commission has been altered to such control only until the final peace is signed, the duty afterwards being taken over by the League. This appears the height of imprudence to France, particularly as it is the outcome of the expected disappearance, within a few months, of the allied command, which means, Le Temps points out, that there will soon be no organized body capable of dealing instantly with any German infraction of the peace terms.

Italian Press Seeks Settlement
Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Wednesday)—All the Italian newspapers insist that the frontier question between Italy and the Jugo-Slavs must be settled promptly and simultaneously with that between France and Germany.

Labor Commission in Session
Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The following official communiqué was issued this afternoon:

"The twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth meetings of the Committee on International Labor Legislation took place today under the presidency of Mr. Samuel Gompers. The special sub-committee appointed to find a solution for the difficulties which have arisen in regard to the application of labor conventions by certain federal states, presented a report suggesting a solution which was adopted by the commission.

"The final reading of the British draft convention for the establishment of a permanent organization for international labor legislation was completed and the draft convention, as amended, was adopted by the commission for submission to the peace commission.

"The commission then continued the discussion of the labor clauses to be recommended for inclusion in the treaty of peace."

Order to Stop Fighting
Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The following official statement was issued this evening:

"The Supreme Allied Council met today between 3 and 7 p. m. An exchange of views took place in regard to the military situation in Galicia. The council agreed on the terms of an injunction to be addressed to the two armies facing each other in front of Lemberg, requesting them to suspend hostilities at once, on certain conditions.

"The council then dealt with the western frontier of Poland and heard the report of the commission on Polish affairs, which was presented by its chairman, Mr. Jules Cambon. The next meeting will be held on Friday, March 21, at 3 p. m."

Premier to Remain
Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—Mr. Lloyd George, who was asked by President Wilson, Mr. Clemenceau, and Mr. Orlando to postpone his return to London, has decided to remain in Paris until the draft of the treaty of peace is concluded. This announcement was made officially today.

French Press on League
Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Le Temps, which is usually regarded as being well informed, says this afternoon:

"President Wilson has apparently approved the military, aerial and naval conditions contained in the definite armistice for Germany. Therefore, after the Council of Ten deliberates

thereon, nothing can prevent Marshal Foch from giving the Germans a 72-hour notice of the cessation of the present armistice terms and informing them of the new permanent conditions fixing the military status.

"But only the military problems are to be thus solved, the political problems having been adjourned. The question that will therefore probably come up at the council meeting is whether it is preferable to fix in a permanent diplomatic document, Germany's military, political and territorial status. In this document the League of Nations plan could be included. If this opinion prevails, subsequent sessions may be utilized for fixing Germany's frontiers, after which the German delegates can be summoned to Versailles to sign the preliminaries."

PROMPT SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT ACTION

Republicans Adopt Measure De-
feated by Last Congress and
Hope to Push It Through Both
Houses Early in the Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Susan B. Anthony Federal Suffrage Amendment, twice defeated by the United States Senate in the last session of the Sixty-fifth Congress, will be reintroduced as soon as the new Congress convenes. Through Charles Curtis, Senator from Kansas, Republican whip, announcement was made on Wednesday that the Republican Party would put the measure providing for the political enfranchisement of the women of the United States in the forefront of their legislative program.

Pending the calling of special session by President Wilson—the urgency for which is freely admitted by the members of the Administration—the suffrage forces are preparing the stage to have the amendment introduced and passed before the new Congress is many days old. Senator Curtis asserted on Wednesday that he himself would submit the amendment the first day of the session. The same procedure will be adopted in the House of Representatives, so the indications are that both branches will take simultaneous action on the amendment.

Early Passage Foreseen

The membership of the new committees on woman suffrage has already been practically determined. Hiram Johnson, Senator from California, will probably succeed Andrius Jones, Senator from New Mexico, as chairman of the Senate committee, while Representative J. R. Mann, minority leader in the last Congress, will head the House of Representatives committee. The personnel of the new committees, it is believed, augur well for the early passage of the amendment.

While the task of submitting the measure to the Senate will be left to Senator Curtis, Representative Mann will introduce it in the House and lead the fight for its adoption. That it will be adopted is virtually conceded, though its opponents will contest its passage. The suffrage forces, however, Senator Curtis said, are prepared for a filibuster, but the contest will be conducted with the aim of making those responsible for a filibuster face the odium for delaying other legislation on which the continued functioning of the government depends.

A significant feature of the announcement lies in the fact that the Republicans will conduct the campaign as a party measure. In other words, the astute politicians of the party who are also supporters of the amendment realize that credit for the passage of a measure the opposition to which was mainly from the southern democracy will redound to the interest of the Republican Party in the presidential campaign of 1920. This being the case, it is expected that the Republican opponents of woman suffrage will indulge less heartily in a filibuster—in case one should develop—against a maneuver to which the party attaches great importance.

No Doubt of Outlook in House

So far as numbers are concerned, there is little doubt that the new Senate has more than the two-thirds majority necessary for the passage of the amendment. Senator Curtis said on Wednesday that there are 65 senators virtually pledged to vote "aye" when the roll is called. There is no doubt of the outlook in the House. While the margin in the latter body when the amendment was adopted in January, 1919, was very small, the suffrage forces were considerably increased as a result of the November elections.

Suffrage leaders expressed hope that nothing untoward should happen to mar the excellent outlook for the passage of the amendment. There is no need, they say, for any demonstrations such as a certain group has indulged in from time to time. There is little need even for mounting such around the offices of senators who are usually more annoyed than influenced by the constant attention they have been receiving.

Militant tactics, it is pointed out, have fully revealed their futility even if it were conceded that those who indulged in them were sincerely devoted to the cause they professed to champion. In fact, senators are convinced that militant methods have been as much discredited as the militarism of Germany or the "direct force" methods of the I. W. W.

VACCINATION ISSUE IN MASSACHUSETTS

Hearing in Boston on Medical
Liberty League Bill Against
the Compulsory Inoculation of
Children Is Largely Attended

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—That a lenient enforcement of the vaccination law in one of the large cities of Massachusetts has not been followed by conditions against which vaccine, as prescribed by many physicians, is supposed to be a preventive, was admitted by several of the leading members of the Massachusetts Medical Society at a hearing yesterday before the legislative committee on public health on the bill repealing the law making vaccination a compulsory requirement for school attendance.

Dr. E. H. Bigelow of the society was vigorously protesting against any change in the vaccination laws of the State, when G. H. Hastings, state senator from Pittsfield, Massachusetts, asked him how he accounted for the fact that in his city, where only one-half of the population is vaccinated, there has been no epidemic for many years. Dr. Bigelow agreed that the law had not been rigidly enforced in Pittsfield and that up to the present time the city had apparently been immune, but he hastened to add that, in his opinion, the city officials were taking chances.

Dr. Bigelow also admitted the inaccuracy of the charts, which were prepared by the State Board of Health with the object of attempting to prove that the so-called smallpox epidemic in Massachusetts in 1872-73, which was after the compulsory law went into effect, was not as great as was claimed. Speakers Applauded

The hearing brought a large crowd to the most spacious committee room in the State House, and despite the repeated warnings of the chairman many of the speakers in favor of the bill were applauded. When the chairman asked for an expression in favor of the measure, practically the entire assembly rose.

A leading speaker in support of the measure was Leland Powers, member of the State House of Representatives, from Newton, Massachusetts, who claimed that there was no need of vaccination and that on the other hand in places where such methods are compulsory it had failed to accomplish the desired results. He called particular attention to Japan where, he said, the most stringent vaccination laws in the world prevail, and where there were 24 cases of smallpox to one in New York City, although in the latter city by reason of the presence of many foreigners the vaccination is used less in proportion to the number of inhabitants. He declared that the smallpox situation in the United States had reached the stage where, in order to keep up interest in the disease, the physicians had found it necessary to continue vaccination. "Smallpox must be artificially propagated by such means, otherwise it will disappear," he said.

Dr. E. Mason Padelford of Fall River, Massachusetts, said that in Leicester, England, which has no compulsory vaccination law, there have been fewer fatalities from smallpox than in any other city in Great Britain. He also called attention to the fact that while compulsory vaccination was put into effect in Massachusetts in 1855, it failed to prevent the so-called epidemic 18 years later.

Courts Not Backing Up Doctors

Michael J. Leary, chairman of the Democratic State Committee of Massachusetts, in speaking for freedom from medical restrictions claimed that many court decisions had supported the plea that no person could be compelled to undergo treatment. In this respect, he said, the courts were not backing up the doctors. He also quoted a Swiss physician to the effect that vaccination had been found to be no safeguard against disease in that country.

Dr. S. B. Woodward of the Massachusetts Medical Society, in a speech of opposition to the bill, declared that in the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, the German Army, in which nearly every one was vaccinated, had only 300 smallpox fatalities, while the French Army, where such restrictions did not prevail, had 39,000 such fatalities.

"I declare that statement to be false," said a gentleman in the audience, "and I can prove it." The committee, however, refused to permit Dr. Woodward to be further interrupted. Other speakers against the bill were Dr. H. C. Ernst of the Harvard Medical School, Dr. Edmund Cody, Dr. W. P. Bowers, Dr. E. H. Bigelow and Dr. S. H. Hitchcock, the latter being chairman of the State Board of Pharmacy.

The supporters of the bill protested against being limited to a single hour in which to present their evidence, and the committee permitted them to file documents and affidavits at a special session in the afternoon.

The Medical Liberty League Bill, which was under discussion, reads in part as follows: "Any child or person who has reached the age when attendance at school is permitted or required, and who is otherwise eligible for enrollment, who presents a written statement, signed by a parent or guardian, or by himself, in case the person has reached the age of 21, which states that such parent or guardian or person is opposed to vaccination shall not, as a condition to admission or attendance at school, be required to submit to vaccination."

PLAN FOR ATLANTIC FLIGHT BEING MADE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Lieutenant Commander Bellinger has been ordered to Washington from Norfolk to work on plans for the contemplated flight of a naval seaplane across the Atlantic. No date has been set for the flight, but it is understood it will be attempted this spring, possibly in May. The pilot has not been selected.

It is proposed to safeguard the flight by a patrol of destroyers placed at intervals along the route to be traversed, and these will be in communication at all times with the seaplane, which will be equipped with wireless.

PROSPECTS OF THE ATLANTIC FLIGHT

Aviation Expert Discusses the
Situation Regarding Future
Attempts to Cross Atlantic
Ocean by Aeroplane

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Mr. Cogni of the Handley Page Aeroplane Company discussed the prospects of the Atlantic flight with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor today, particularly the most recent announcement that Harry G. Hawker has left for Newfoundland with the intention of attempting an Atlantic flight in a two-seater Sopwith biplane, fitted with a single 375-horsepower Rolls Royce engine.

While conceding Mr. Thomas Sopwith's abilities in aeroplane work, Mr. Cogni does not share his belief in the single engine craft for Atlantic crossing. The structure of aeroplanes gave aeroplane constructors no cause for undue concern, he said, and the human material would also withstand the rigors of an Atlantic crossing, but engines are not so reliable that aviators can make their calculations with absolute certainty.

He admitted that the Handley-Page machines had made trips to Constantinople and India, and a regular service to them had been maintained in the severest weather between England and France, day after day. But he pointed out that they were built for safety, and capacity to carry heavy loads up to nearly 14 tons, and therefore were fitted with multiple engines. If one of two engines failed, while it would be impossible to ascend, or to take off from the ground, it would be quite possible to continue a flight horizontally, or to make a landing where one wished, on suitable landing ground.

Mr. Cogni quoted the instance of the British bomber, which had been hit by a shell over the German lines, and had one engine put out of action and one wing smashed, and yet was able to reach home without crashing down.

Just then a message came through that, in spite of the severe weather prevailing, J. H. Thomas had arrived safe and quickly from Paris a short time before. Mr. Cogni emphasized the factor of reliability for the Atlantic, or other work of this kind, both in the machine and the pilot. He does not favor the capacity for doing what are called stunts, either in man or machine. There was no difficulty in carrying sufficient petrol, he added, for an Atlantic crossing; but there was great difficulty in keeping the course, through the absence of means to ascertain the drift of the machine while out of sight of land.

BIG WELCOME TO THE "PRINCESS PATS"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario (The "Princess Pats," the Canadian infantry regiment named after the Princess Patricia of Connaught, are home again, and they were given such a reception on their arrival in the city on Wednesday as will cause the remembrance of it to be a vivid spot in memory of every member of that gallant corps. The people turned out in their tens of thousands, and it is said that only on one other occasion in the history of Ottawa has so intense an enthusiasm been exhibited—that being the day the armistice was declared.

As they marched through the densely crowded streets with their gallant founder and commanding officer, Col. A. Hamilton Gault, at their head, the cheers were continuous and from the heart. As the grim faced men in their tin hats with fixed bayonets marched by, the war was a good deal nearer to most people than ever it had been before.

The Princess Patricia Canadian Light Infantry, to give the "Pats" their full designation, were received at the station by the Mayor and corporation, reviewed and addressed on the Plaza by His Excellency, the Duke of Devonshire, Governor-General of Canada, with whom was the acting Premier, Sir Thomas White, the Minister of Militia, General McBurn, and other Cabinet ministers, and marched through street after street of wildly cheering citizens to their quarters at Lansdowne Park, where they were entertained.

NEW SUIT TO TEST FEDERAL DRY RULE

Action by New York Brewers Is
Aimed Specifically at the
War-Time Regulation—Order
Against Enforcement Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The brewers have now gone into court with their contention against the legality of the internal revenue regulations prohibiting, under the War-Time Prohibition Act, the manufacture of beer containing more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol. The action does not question the Federal Prohibition Amendment.

Elihu Root and William D. Guthrie, the counsel who recently advised the brewers that they could proceed to make and sell 2.75 per cent beer until halted by a court decision, and now acting for the Jacob Hoffman Brewing Company, entered suit in the United States District Court here yesterday for an injunction restraining Mark Eisner, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Third District, and Francis G. Caffey, United States District Attorney, from interfering with the manufacture of beer of that alcoholic strength, or from arresting any of the employees of the brewery for engaging in such manufacture.

The action is extraordinary, in that it seeks to restrain the United States District Attorney from taking action against a person believed to be about to violate the law, or government regulations accepted hitherto as law.

New Issue Raised

This action is entirely separate from that recently instituted by Joseph E. Everard, a stockholder in the Everard Brewing Company, with the same counsel, seeking to restrain that company from complying with its own resolution to discontinue the manufacture of malt liquors after May 1, and their sale after July 1.

Since the Everard suit is in the nature of a friendly action, William M. K. Olcott, counsel for the defense, has invited United States District Attorney Caffey to partake in the defense, thus insuring real adversary action. But in the proceedings filed yesterday the district attorney may be required to show cause why the injunction should not issue.

Prohibitionists believe that one of the results of the extraordinary action taken by the brewers may be the calling of a special session of Congress, earlier than may have been planned, to define intoxicating liquors and pass enforcement legislation as soon as possible.

The action yesterday followed reports that many big brewers, relying on the opinion by Mr. Root and Mr. Guthrie, that 2.75 per cent beer could be made and sold provided it was not, in fact, intoxicating, had begun plans for manufacturing such beer, and that some were about to release stocks on hand.

The United States Brewers Association is awaiting court action in the situation, but has sent out to its members copies of the Root-Guthrie opinion.

Contention of Brewers

The complaint in the action filed yesterday alleges that beers and malt liquors containing not to exceed 2.75 per cent of alcohol are not intoxicating within the purview of the act of Congress, and that the war-time measure does not define the percentage of alcohol limited in beverages to designate the latter as intoxicating. It is contended that the production of malt liquors of such alcoholic strength is not a violation of the law; that the restriction and curtailment of the complainant's business in pursuance of the President's proclamations and regulations and the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue has already caused a loss of many thousands of dollars to the brewing company; and that, should the enforcement of the law be undertaken, the business of the brewery will be ruined.

The complaint also alleges that, according to the true intent and meaning of the act of Congress of Nov. 21, 1918, the manufacture and sale of non-intoxicating beers or other non-intoxicating malt liquors for beverage purposes was not, and is not, prohibited, and that the beers or malt liquor now produced, manufactured and sold by the complainant are not intoxicating as a matter of fact, and are not, therefore, within the intent, scope and purview of the act.

Regulations Assailed

It is alleged, further, that the act, so far as it purports to apply to the production, manufacture, or sale of intoxicating beer or other intoxicating malt liquor for beverage purposes, "is unconstitutional and void, because in excess of and unauthorized by any power delegated to or vested in the Congress, or any department or office thereof under and by virtue of the Constitution of the United States."

As in the Everard suit, it is claimed that the President has proclaimed the war to be at an end, and that there is no military or other necessity for the prosecution of the act.

REED SPEECH SPLITS MISSOURI DEMOCRATS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The speech of James A. Reed, United States Senator from this State in Jefferson City, on Tuesday, opposing the League of Nations, is thought to have divided the Democratic Party in Missouri into two distinct factions. The address created a political sensation in this region, greater than any happening in a long time.

Democrats who for years have supported Senator Reed filed out of the State Senate Chamber while he was talking, refusing to listen to his arguments. By innuendo and direct assertion he attacked President Wilson and his group of advisers at the Peace Conference.

Governor Gardner left the Capitol without greeting Senator Reed after the speech. His attacks upon Great Britain were resented equally with those against the President.

POLICE DISPUTE IN LONDON REAPPEARS

Withdrawal of Deputation to
Home Secretary Is Followed
by Refusal of Police to Join
the Conciliation Board

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The controversy continues between the National Union of Police and Prison Officers and General Sir Nevill Macready, Commissioner of the Metropolitan Police, who refuses to discuss matters with a deputation consisting of members of the board which was provided for subsequent to the recent strike as an instrument of conciliation, on the ground that they had forwarded a resolution of a character inconsistent with the maintenance of discipline. It is now proposed to abandon the constitution of a board, and substitute three bodies representing the negotiators.

The police reply that the attempt to divide members of the union is too simple to deceive anyone acquainted with the development of working-class thought, and the authorities are proceeding on the well-known historical policy of "divide and govern." What was already a delicate situation has become now a matter of grave concern, since the withdrawal of the police deputation to the Home Secretary, when the latter declined to discuss any other questions but those arising from the formation of the new board. The Police Union contains 90 per cent of the force and is showing as determined an attitude as the Home Office, whose action has been approved by the War Cabinet.

Meanwhile the constables have refused to nominate their representatives on the board and the scheme therefore seems a failure.

The situation is full of difficulties and it is regarded as more than a coincidence that the police deadlock comes at the same time as the great labor decisions of this week.

The National Union of Police and Prison Officers announced yesterday that the issue between them and the authorities is not recognition of the union, but violation of the board by the Commissioner of Police, plus the foisting upon the force of a scheme of representation which gives them no voice in its ultimate decisions.

STEEL INDUSTRY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—The Hon. William Sloan, Minister of Mines, stated at the International Mining Convention here that there is sufficient iron ore available to warrant the establishment of a blast furnace on the Pacific Coast. Mr. M. J. Corri, member of the United States Shipping Board and the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, agreed, adding that the hope of the iron and steel industry on the Pacific Coast lies in British Columbia.

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PRESIDENT ELECTED BY BAVARIAN DIET

Majority Socialists Appointed to Highest Offices in Assembly—National Union Is Formed Against Bolshevism

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The German Government wireless states:

The Bavarian State Assembly re-assembled on Monday and elected a Majority Socialist as its president, while the Majority Socialist, Mr. Hoffmann, was appointed Premier.

The Independent Socialists lost their former absolute majority in the councils at the elections for the workmen's council in Halle, obtaining 37 seats, while the bourgeoisie obtained 36, and the Majority Socialists 12.

In Kiel, the Majority Socialists obtained 15, the bourgeoisie 11, and the Independents 4.
A German national union against bolshevism has been founded, for organizing all Germans, irrespective of party, against bolshevism, and is collaborating with the German officers who organized the Finns for the successful repulse of bolshevism.

An allied commission, composed of three American officers, and one journalist, has reached Kovno to study the conditions in Lithuania.

TARIFF TO BE BIG ISSUE IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

OTTAWA, Ontario—After 18 days' continuous debate, in the course of which the government put up man for man with the Opposition, the address in reply to the speech from the throne was adopted on Tuesday evening by the House of Commons. No amendment was moved by the opposition, and altogether the debate was remarkably devoid of acrimony or bitter controversy.

The debate has made it evident, however, that the tariff will be the big issue. On this question Opposition members have challenged Union Liberals across the floor of the House, while on the government side itself, there have been sharp divisions. On Tuesday, for instance, Colonel Currie of Simcoe nailed protection to the mast, and challenged an election on the question of the tariff, while the Minister of Agriculture, questioned by the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, declared his approval of the farmers' platform. Western Unionists, however, have been at all to the blandishments of the Opposition, and appear content for the present to pin their faith to securing some substantial compromise from the government on the vexed question.

The government is now to proceed to deal with other matters on the order paper. It is an inquisitive House, for there are upward of 300 questions addressed to the Administration and several hundred motions for information and private members' resolutions. A heavy business program faces the House.

DEMAND MADE FOR WORK IN TORONTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

TORONTO, Ontario—Two thousand of Toronto's unemployed assembled on Tuesday at the Parliament building, for the purpose of ascertaining from the government what steps are being taken to provide work. While speaking was being indulged in by advocates of government control of factories, elimination of profits until labor conditions are improved, and of a 6-hour working day, a delegation from the trades and Labor Council waited upon the Premier. They were received sympathetically and were told the various departments would be urged to speed up work, reference being made to the almost immediate beginning of work on the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, the hydro-electric lines and the railway system. The Premier said Labor was entitled to the cooperation of the administration and that it would be given to the best ability of the government.

MR. THOMAS RETURNS FROM PARIS BY AIR

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Mr. J. H. Thomas, general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, arrived in London about noon today, despite very adverse flying conditions. In the government Handley-Page aeroplane, the Silver Star, piloted by Major MacCarindell, who during the early period of the war, dropped supplies into Kut during the siege. Mr. Thomas, immediately on his arrival, made a long and exhaustive report to his executive concerning the result of his mission to Paris. The executive is discussing the situation, but no statement can be made until after the meeting of the National Union of Railwaymen and the executive committee tomorrow.

MORE ARRESTS OF TURKISH OFFICIALS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—More arrests have been made by the Turkish Government, with the approval of the allied commanders in Constantinople, in the effort to eradicate the influence of the Committee of Union and Progress, said to be the strongest political organization that has controlled Turkish policies and the government for a number of years. The arrests, which have just been

reported to the State Department, include that of former Grand Vizier Said Halim, who also was at one time Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Those arrested also include Mousa Kiazim, formerly Sheikh-ul-Islam; Minister Halil, who held the portfolio of Foreign Affairs in the Union and Progress Cabinet; Rifait, who, it is believed here, was president of the Senate; former Minister of Finance Djadid; Shukry, formerly Minister of Public Instruction; Dgeal Noury, an editor high in official circles in the committee; Emin-Younous Nadi, also an editor and a former member of the Chamber of Deputies, and General Vehib Pascha, commander of the Turkish forces in Armenia after the massacres.

PRESS CRITICIZES PREMIER'S POLICY

Count de Romanones Replies to Comments on Spanish Government's Attitude at Paris

MADRID, Spain (Wednesday)—The Conservative newspaper, La Epoca, in commenting on the naming of Manuel Gonzalez Hontoria, a Liberal deputy, as a delegate to the League of Nations conference of neutral nations, says that the selection of a person so closely allied to Count de Romanones, the Premier, shows that the latter intends to continue following a policy tending to closer relations with the United States.

La Epoca thinks that this is a mistake. President Wilson's views, it declares, are too idealistic, and it urges that Spain ought rather to support France and England, her neighbors, instead of distant America.

Count de Romanones, replying to La Epoca, said that the foreign policy of Spain was well known, and the government had clearly revealed its intentions for the information of the Cortes on various occasions. Consequently, everybody, he added, knew that Spain had in no way turned away from Great Britain and France, but was proceeding in full agreement with those two powers and with the United States.

FISHERMEN CALL ON SECRETARY OF LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A delegation of fishermen from the New England coast called on the Secretary of Labor on Wednesday to present their side of a controversy involving wages and laboring conditions, which had been referred to the War Labor Board. The men, who were on the point of going on a strike last Saturday, were persuaded to remain at work until the matters under dispute can have due consideration by the board. Fishermen to the number of 7000 along the seaboard, from Provincetown, Massachusetts, to Portland, Maine, are concerned in this dispute.

OFFER OF 48-HOUR WEEK IS REJECTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—Delegates of the unions affiliated to the National Federation of General Workers yesterday decided to reject the offer of a 48-hour week from the employers of the gas undertakings.

REPORT DUE ON SIX-HOUR DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—The report of the sub-committee of the general policy committee of the United Mine Workers of America, on the recommendation of Frank J. Hayes, president, of a six-hour workday, a five-day week, government ownership of mines and substantial wage increases, is expected to be made today. The committee was in secret session yesterday.

GREEK OFFICIAL CHANGES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Michael Tsanados, former Consul-General of the Greek Government at San Francisco, notified the State Department yesterday that he had taken charge of the Greek legation at Washington, and that the Greek Consul heretofore attached to the consulate-general at New York had succeeded him at San Francisco.

PENNSYLVANIA LANGUAGE VOTE

HARRISBURG, Pennsylvania—The bill requiring that legal advertisements be published only in newspapers or journals printed in English was defeated in the House yesterday, 104 yeas, 167 nays. The bill required 104 yeas. Only 167 of the 207 members voted.

MR. CROWDER FLIES TO CUBA

HAVANA, Cuba—Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, judge advocate-general of the United States Army, who had been invited to Cuba by the government to revise the election laws, arrived here from Key West yesterday by hydro-airplane. After landing, he went aboard the United States cruiser Cincinnati.

YARN FOR WAR-SWEPT LANDS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—More than 900,000 pounds of yarn and a large supply of knitting needles, the whole valued at \$2,316,445, will be shipped immediately to the American Red Cross Commission in France for distribution in the war-swept countries.

CONTROL OF LUMBER IMPORTS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Termination of all government control of lumber imports into the British Isles, effective on March 31, was announced yesterday in official dispatches. The British Board of Trade also has withdrawn maximum prices other than for pit wood.

JAPANESE VIEW OF ISHII STATEMENT

Consul-General for Japan in Canada Supports Objections Expressed to Racial Distinction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

OTTAWA, Ontario—Mr. S. Fyruys, Consul-General for Japan in Canada, agrees with the views expressed by Viscount Ishii, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, regarding racial discrimination. He would not discuss any of Japan's proposals to the Peace Conference; but he said that if his country was asking for the inclusion of a clause in the League of Nations guaranteeing equality of treatment to citizens of every country, and abolishing racial discrimination, it was only asking for the ideas of "democracy" and justice and humanity.

The Consul-General emphasized the amicable relations existing between Japan and Canada, and was confident that they would remain on the same friendly basis in the future. He did feel, however, that the proposed clause, and the idea behind it, were only just. It was not that Japan wanted at all to change its policy regarding emigration to Canada, which was also of benefit to herself industrially, but she wanted the ideas of equality and justice and of non-discrimination recognized by the powers of the world.

Government officials, although they would not discuss this new situation, pointed out that the Japanese emigration to Canada is now restricted by the action of the Japanese Government itself in accordance with an agreement between the two countries, made in 1907. It was the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux who acted for Canada and the actual terms of the agreement have never been made public. The effect, however, is well understood.

The Japanese Government has strictly limited the number of its emigrants to Canada, the Consul-General said. There were about 10,000 Japanese in Canada, about 7000 of whom were on the Pacific Coast. The total had remained almost stationary since 1907. Some had come, but an equal number had gone away. It is anticipated here that, as in the United States, there will be a strong sentiment, especially in British Columbia, against any such clause as Japan suggests. The feeling of its opponents is "let well enough alone," and that it is unwise on the part of Japan merely for the sake of "amour propre" to insist on an idea when the actual practice is working out satisfactorily.

There is reported to be a good feeling between the Japanese and Canadians on the coast; better than at certain previous times. There have been several banquets recently, where Canadian and Japanese business men have fraternized. The Japanese who took out naturalization papers and became Canadian citizens have had a good record in the war; the first V. C. to be won by any British Columbian is said to have been awarded to a Japanese Canadian of that Province. The society for helping Japanese volunteers has been in touch with 192 soldiers.

LAST UNIT OF 27TH REACHES NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—The one hundred and fourth machine-gun battalion arrived in Hoboken on the armored cruiser Seattle yesterday, being the last unit of the twenty-seventh division to return home. Now that all have arrived, preparations for their Victory parade on Tuesday are being rapidly completed, and it is expected that large numbers of the wounded members will be provided with places to view the procession of their comrades. Large blocks of seats, which were originally assigned to the soldiers, are to be turned over to them, and persons living or having shops along the line of march have also been asked to give them places. Certain sections of the city are planning local welcomes to their own men.

ALIENS COMPLETE CITIZENSHIP COURSE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Seventy prospective citizens of the United States, natives of 24 countries, who completed the course in English and citizenship in the public school were presented with diplomas before one of the most representative assemblages ever gathered in Pittsburgh. The presentation of the diplomas, which will be accepted with the graduates' applications for citizenship papers before the United States courts, was a feature of the annual Americanization meeting held under the auspices of the Pittsburgh Chamber of Commerce.

HELPING DISABLED HELP THEMSELVES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—The fundamental idea back of the movement for the vocational rehabilitation of the disabled man is that of helping the citizens of a democracy to help themselves, according to Dr. C. A. Prosser, director of the Federal Board of Vocational Education, who described the relation of the board to the education of the soldier at a meeting held last night in connection with the first international conference on rehabilitation of the disabled.

"The essence of democracy of the Twentieth Century is the cooperation of all in a social order that demands that there is in us," said Mr. Prosser.

"but at the same time gives the opportunity to make the most of all there is in us."

Dr. Prosser described the fundamental things the board has determined upon in its administration of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act. He said that the task of restoring the discharged soldier to civilian life was a civilian task, and that this was the fundamental theory lying back of the act. Already, he added, civilian agencies throughout the country had offered generous cooperation with the board in fitting the men for places in agriculture, commerce, industry and the professions.

TZECHO-SLOVAKS APPEAL FOR FOOD

Conditions in the New Republic Reported to Be Worse Than at Any Time During the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Reports have been received by the Tzecho-Slovak National Council in this city that the food situation in the new republic is now worse than it was during the war. There is lack of meat, flour and fats, and coal is lacking, chiefly because the miners are underfed and cannot do their work, these reports say, and the problem of feeding the people is becoming more difficult.

VILLA BANDS ACTIVE IN NORTHERN MEXICO

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The United States Embassy at Mexico City was instructed yesterday to bring to the attention of the Mexican Government the reported capture by Villa bandits of James E. Whetten, a United States citizen and Bishop Joseph Bentley of the Mormon Church, and to urge that every possible step be taken to bring about the rescue of Whetten and to protect Americans generally in Chihuahua.

Representative Hamilton of Michigan telegraphed the State Department that the Warren Company had informed him that Martin Lopez, one of the Villa bandit leaders, was holding the two men for ransom, demanding \$5000 each for their freedom. Lopez's force consists of 400 men, according to the Warren Company and it has captured Janos and Asuncion in Southern Chihuahua in addition to Ojitos ranch.

TRIBUTE TO 27TH BY GEN. RAWLINSON

NEW YORK, New York—The twenty-seventh division, which will parade here March 25, was praised by Gen. Sir Henry Seymour Rawlinson, commander of the British fourth army, in a cable message received by Mayor Hylan.

"I sincerely congratulate the city of New York on the home-coming of the gallant twenty-seventh division, which fought so splendidly and in trust comradeship with their British comrades during the historic battles of the great Hindenburg Line," the message said. "The valor and determination of General O'Riyan and the famous New York division won the everlasting admiration of all ranks of the fourth British army, as well as my own heartfelt gratitude. I know that New York will give them the warm welcome they so richly deserve."

ADMIRAL CAPERTON TO RETIRE

RIO JANEIRO, Brazil—Admiral William B. Caperton, commander of the United States squadron in the South Atlantic, called on Vice-President Moreira, the acting president, yesterday, to bid him farewell. The admiral announced that he would retire from active service on his return to the United States shortly.

TEACHERS WIN IN PRIMARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.
MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—The Milwaukee Teachers Association practically won its fight for higher wages by elimination in the primary for school board directors, of those candidates who have opposed the teachers' plans for higher wages.

ADMIRAL SIMS TO TAKE CHARGE

NEWPORT, Rhode Island—Naval officers here say that they have been informed that Admiral William S. Sims, who is to assume the presidency of the naval war college here on May 1, will arrive in New York probably on April 3. He will return from England on the Mauretania.

OPERATIONS NEAR PORT OF ODESSA

Fighting to Cover Evacuation of Black Sea City Reported by the Moscow Government

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A Moscow Government wireless message, dated Saturday, reports fighting as proceeding in the Odessa direction between the Red Guards and the White Guards, and states that the enemy was repelled on assuming the offensive on Friday, and is retiring toward Berdovka. A further message, dated Monday, states that reports have reached Kiev of a Soviet victory in the direction of Odessa for the purpose of covering the complete evacuation of the city. The same message states that the troops of General Petlura have reached Romanovka station on the Kazatin-Radziwylow line, along which they are retiring toward Tarnopol.

Bolshevist Defeat Reported

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The following official communication, issued by the North Russian Government, has been received here:

"The Bolsheviki, who attacked Morjorskaya, 130 miles south of Archangel, were repulsed, leaving five prisoners, 57 killed, many wounded, and six machine guns."

COURT DECISION ON DRY LAW IS FAVORED

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—The Judiciary Committee of the Rhode Island House of Representatives has reported, with a recommendation of passage, the resolution directing the attorney-general of the State to obtain a decision by the United States Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the Federal Prohibition Amendment.

A slight change in the wording is made by the committee, so that the resolution now directs the attorney-general to go to the Supreme Court "upon the question of the constitutionality of the eighteenth amendment as promulgated." As originally introduced, the resolve questioned the "constitutionality of the action of Congress in proposing the amendment."

PROTESTS ON ACTS OF GENERAL BLATCHFORD

PANAMA, Republic of Panama—The American canal employees are circulating a petition to be presented to the Secretary of War, protesting against certain statements made by Gen. Richard M. Blatchford, commander of the United States forces in the Canal Zone, reflecting on moral conditions in the zone.

Daniel J. Griffin, former Representative of New York, who was with the congressional party visiting Panama, has protested against General Blatchford's forbidding the holding of a meeting of Irish and Irish sympathizers on St. Patrick's Day for the purpose of formulating a request that the League of Nations include Ireland as a free nation. The proposed meeting was announced in the newspapers, and General Blatchford called the chief promoter before him and forbade the holding of the meeting under the military rule now in force.

COST OF THE WAR IN MEN AND MONEY

SAN FRANCISCO, California—"The cost of the war in money alone was \$197,000,000, or \$11,000,000 more than the total property value of all North America," Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, told a gathering at the Commercial Club here following his arrival with Gen. Peyton C. March, chief of staff, to inspect army posts. The fatalities from wounds in battle numbered 7,300,000, and the total fatalities in all the armies reached 9,000,000, he said.

CONFERENCES OPEN ON STEEL AND IRON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Presidents and other prominent officials of the leading steel and iron companies of the country were in session here yesterday, the chief purpose of their meeting being to decide upon prices which would receive the ap-

QUEEN PAYS VISIT TO BETHNAL GREEN

Royal Inspection of Small Houses in London Slum Area Arouses Enthusiasm of the Residents

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Further proof of the genuine keen interest taken in the welfare of the people by King George and Queen Mary was given yesterday when the Queen paid a special visit to Bethnal Green to inspect the housing conditions, as the result of an interview with the mayor at Buckingham Palace recently, when Her Majesty expressed her desire to be informed as to the exact conditions under which the people in that district were compelled to live. Col. W. J. Lewis, the mayor, brought with him plans and data from which Her Majesty was able to obtain full and exact information. The Queen declared that, on previous visits, she has been taken through the highways instead of the byways, and Her Majesty now insisted on walking on foot through the slum area, and being shown the very smallest houses, where conditions were absolutely at their worst.

The women were delighted at the practical and informal interest taken in the accommodation of their houses, the amount of their income, and everything affecting their standard of living, whilst crowds of children followed the party round at close quarters.

In addition to visiting the houses, the Queen talked with some of the people in the streets, asking them numerous questions. When the Queen departed, the neighborhood showed its appreciation by rousing cheers.

King's Interest in Labor

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The interest taken by the King in Labor questions is indicated by a reception at Buckingham Palace of J. T. Brownlie, chairman of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, with the object of gaining direct information regarding the conditions of labor in engineering. "The King has a very intelligent grasp of the Labor movement," said Mr. Brownlie afterward, "and evidenced a deep interest in and sympathy with the workmen in desire for improved social and industrial conditions."

LORD DOWNHAM AS CHAIRMAN OF COUNCIL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—At the first meeting of the newly-elected London County Council yesterday, Lord Downham was elected chairman in place of R. C. Norman, retired. An innovation has been introduced in the council in the election by the Labor Party of Miss Susan Lawrence as whip.

No Punctures No Blowouts

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Fileene's mail orders filled, fourth floor

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON, MASS.

STAMFORD RAFFLES,
EMPIRE BUILDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Stamford Raffles hoisted the Union Jack at Singapore just a century ago, and the event was celebrated quietly in London recently. Anniversaries of past events, pregnant with meaning to loyal subjects of the King, are not allowed to be forgotten, even in troublous times. Stamford Raffles was an empire builder, and as such he will live. His peers are Clive, Wolfe, Brooke of Sarawak, Sir George Grey, and men of that caste, who have engraved their names on the pillars of the Empire. At an early age Sir Stamford Raffles became secretary to the presidency government in Penang. He was soon marked for promotion, for in 1807 he was given a special commission to act as the agent for the Governor-General in the Eastern seas. While holding this office he made his first move to secure Malacca for England, and owing to his efforts Malacca was not abandoned. His foresight was soon realized, for Malacca was used as the base for the British expedition to Java in 1811. The British flag was hoisted on the island after a decisive victory and Raffles was made Lieutenant-Governor. Under the treaty of Vienna, however, after but five years as a British dependency, Java was returned to the Dutch. Another high office was given to Stamford Raffles on his return from a visit to England, and this he held with unequalled success. It then came to his knowledge that the Dutch intended to reestablish their interests in the Straits to the detriment of England, and he resolutely made up his mind to protest in person to Lord Hastings, the Governor-General of India, who was vastly impressed with Raffles' keenness and reasoning. He was given authority to occupy some post of strategic value, as a check on the Dutch, thereby on a second occasion adding luster to England's prestige.

Occupied Singapore

In 1819 Raffles, bent on his mission, was nearly thwarted by the Governor of Penang, who at first refused assistance, but after insisting that he was acting under the authority of the Governor-General he was given some troops, and proceeded on his way. Having an extensive and intimate knowledge of Malaya, he finally decided upon Singapore for British occupation, after ascertaining that the native authorities would not oppose his action. Thus Singapore, midway between Colombo and Hongkong, became British and a vastly important link was added to the Empire. That was a hundred years ago, and the genius of Raffles is increasingly appreciated as time goes on.

Since its occupation by the British, Singapore has grown, and a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, on learning that a descendant of the great pro-consul, in the person of Major Stamford Raffles, was in London, called upon him to get first-hand information. Major Stamford Raffles, like his ancestor and namesake, has also had an interesting career. He was educated in England and in Germany. For a time he held a commission in the militia in England, which he relinquished in order to proceed to the Straits Settlements. For six years he held an appointment as assistant land agent and power of attorney for one of the largest Chinese-owned properties in the Straits. This he resigned on being offered an appointment in the Federated Malay States Civil Service in 1913. He was invited to attend the coronation, and came to London with a detachment of the Malay States Volunteer Rifles, receiving the medal from the King at Buckingham Palace.

On the outbreak of war he again came to England and joined the Royal Welch Fusiliers. Later he was seconded to the Royal Flying Corps. He afterward joined the balloon branch of the R. F. C., the day it was formed, proceeding with the first army balloon section to France. On his return to England he was made a staff officer at the Air Board, or as it is now called, the Air Ministry, having meanwhile attained his majority, and was decorated by the King. Like his illustrious ancestor, Major Stamford Raffles has served his country well.

He told The Christian Science Monitor representative that he was glad to talk of the Straits with which he was so familiar. He was convinced that he had a great future. On the east coast, vast tracts of unexplored jungle awaited development. Fine work, however, was being carried out by the Duff Development Company of Kelantan. Their enterprise embraced rubber, tin, gold, and other commodities.

No National Debt

Much of the country had not been prospected, and Major Raffles was of the opinion that a bright outlook awaited anyone who systematically exploited the land for development, and that in a short time capital invested would be returned. The climate was better than the west coast and only contained two towns of minor importance. Major Raffles stated that at the time he left it was the only civilized country in the world without a national debt, and he thought this was still the case, in fact, it was actually lending money out of revenue to Siam for railway development. Rubber and tin, he declared, were the mainstays of the dependency. The Federated Malay States grew the best rubber in the world and, therefore, had the most expert planters. Neither England nor America had half the rubber they required, and it would perhaps take two years before their deficiency was made good, and how long it would take to make good the shortage of the Central Powers it was hard to say.

Should the price drop later on, Major Raffles said it would still be a 20 per cent proposition. Hotels would eagerly buy it for flooring, and it was already used at Claridge's and the Savoy. He was of opinion it would be



John Bull: "Remember our last tea party, Sam?"

used in entrance halls and in many other ways.

The Christian Science Monitor representative then questioned Major Raffles as to the civil service, and how it was that if the country was so rich it paid the officials less than India, which possessed greater disabilities. Major Raffles did not, however, give a direct reply to this, but merely said that for young unmarried men the service had much to commend it. Roughly speaking, it was made up of two sections, first the cadet service, comprising those lowest on the list for the Indian civil, and secondly, the professional classes.

On being asked to outline the educational system and to give his views on this question, Major Raffles said: "There are excellent schools throughout the Peninsula where the native population can obtain a sound education on British lines. At Kuala Kangsar, where the Sultan of Perak has his residence, there is the Malay College, where the sons of the better-class Malays are educated. The Malay College gives to the Malay what Elton gives to his English brother, and the government does not hesitate to avail itself of some of the excellent material turned out, as many Malays after finishing their career at the college enter the government service.

Up-to-Date Malays

"The children of the British population are generally sent home to school, but for those who cannot afford to do this, it is possible to send them to some of the local schools."

Major Raffles remarked that the main roads of the Peninsula were as good as any English main roads, and that Kuala Lumpur, the capital of the Malay States and the seat of the government, had magnificent public buildings, three English-run banks, two big clubs, and a golf club, etc.

Ipolo, in the State of Perak, is commonly known as the commercial capital, and is the center of the tin industry. Tronoh, French Tekka, Malayan Tin Dredging, and other celebrated mines are in the vicinity of this town. Near Kuala Lumpur are some hot springs called Dusun Tui, which are similar to sulphur waters at English and continental spas. There are two good hill stations, Taiping Hill and Penang Hill. In fact, the place is highly civilized. Most people seem to think the entire place is dense jungle, and say, "Have you any roads?" "Can you buy clothes?" and make other similar remarks.

Every article for personal use, a motor car, a pony and trap, a diamond ring, etc., can be bought just as in any American or European town.

The Malay language as spoken by every one is easy to learn, but the language of the better-class Malay is not so easy.

"The Malay," Major Raffles said in conclusion, "is a gentleman, charming and polite. He hates work, and loves fine clothes, never forgets a friend, still less an enemy."

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must reserve the right of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 648)

Medical Freedom for England

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

The introduction on Feb. 17 of the Ministry of Health Bill by Dr. Addison raises a question of personal liberty in which a large section of the public is keenly interested. There is a widespread fear that the establishment of such a ministry will be the means of enforcing medical treatment, such as inoculation and vaccination, and that a new medical bureaucracy will be set up to the detriment of social freedom. There is also a well-founded opposition to the continued and increased maintenance of vivisectional experiments at the public expense, or "out of money provided by Parliament," as foreshadowed in the Bill. There are hundreds of thousands of hygienically instructed people who have no faith in the now fashionable germ theory of the causation of disease. They reject inoculation and vaccination as calculated to poison the blood and cause permanent injury to the forces of natural immunity. There are also large numbers of non-conformists in matters medical, people who practice nature-cure methods, mental healing, herbalism, Christian Science, homoeopathy, etc., who live healthily and happily without doctors, and who strongly object to servitude under medical theories which they regard as worthless. Whatever our

views on this point, we cannot deny that the trend of social evolution is to make men and women less, not more, dependent on the rites of the medicine-man.

There is now the gravest danger that the whole community will be called upon to obey the dictates of the ruling clique of the medical profession. Assertiveness on the one hand and ignorance on the other facilitate the new bondage. Segregation of "germ-carriers," compulsory treatment, following on compulsory notification of disease, compulsory inspection and classification of children and adults, coupled with submissive docility on the part of the public, are the desiderata of some influential medico-political wire-pullers. They forget that medical liberty is as important to the people as religious liberty. We are assured that 99 per cent of the British troops were inoculated against typhoid, and we know that many objected strongly, but vainly. One of the enthusiastic promoters of the Ministry of Health has publicly expressed the hope that the Ministry will give the medical profession powers to apply to the civilian population the principles of "preventive" medicine which have been applied to the army.

We are all agreed that better sanitation and housing, clean milk, pure food and improved conditions of labor and home life are urgently needed. But these changes are primarily matters of social reform, not of medical theory. Fashions in medicine, such as arm-to-arm inoculation and bleeding, have again and again been imposed on the public. "Remedies and modes of treatment, like systems of philosophy or fashions in dress, have their little day and cease to be," wrote the British Medical Journal in May, 1911. All who value the elementary right of the citizen to keep his own body inviolate and free from poisons, demand such amendment of the bill now before the House as will guarantee the preservation of personal liberty in the choice of preventive and curative methods.

(Signed) L. LIND OF HAGBERY, London, England, Feb. 20, 1919.

(No. 649)

As to Mr. Healey on Strikes

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I am directed by the Board of Managers of the Employers Association of Eastern Massachusetts to respectfully call your attention to an article in your issue of March 6, from your Eastern News Office, New York, and to state that, if you had investigated the facts before publishing the story, we have sufficient confidence in the fairness and justice of your paper to believe that you would not have given such space to this extremely hurtful and injurious statement.

For your information we quote the following from the National Industrial Conference Board's Research Report No. 3, March, 1918, on "Strikes in American Industry in Wartime," April 6 to Oct. 6, 1917:

From information in reliable newspapers and magazines, and with the aid of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, Labor and Conciliation Boards, and private organizations in possession of information relating to strikes, it appeared that during the six months' period, nearly 3000 strikes occurred in industrial establishments throughout the country; 115 establishments furnished adequate information which forms the basis of the following report. The number of employees made idle was 283,402. The number of days of production lost was 6,285,519. Demands for recognition of the union and closed shop conditions, alone or with other issues, caused the most serious labor disturbances. 43.5% of all the establishments affected and 69% of all the work days lost were owing to the union demands as follows:

Establishments affected	Work days lost
68 Recognition of union	5,952
42 " and wages	3,600
3 " and hours	300
21 " wages and hours	1,800
69 Closed shop	6,000
230 " and wages	29,900
5 " and hours	400
64 " wages and hours	5,500
	43,500

In 633 establishments in the following industries, metal trades, shipbuilding, coal and copper mining, 37% of the strikes were Labor union members, whereas their number in the 623 other establishments amounted only to 31.6%. This is not conclusive, but it is significant in view of statements often made, that where labor unions are employed in large numbers, stable contracts are in effect for long periods, subject to change only at stated intervals, and then only after due notice of the intended change has been given, thus allowing time for adjustment without resort to strike or lockout. In other words, the claim is that unionization of industry makes for industrial peace. The facts do not bear out this contention.

The following are excerpts from the summary:

Strikes for recognition of union or closed shop conditions were most bitterly contested. Nearly three-fifths of the disputes oc-

curred in establishments where a majority of the strikers were members of trade unions; the percentage of total time lost in strikes of this class was even higher.

In order to appreciate the true meaning of the above statistics it is necessary to bear in mind the fact that the labor unions constitute an extremely small percentage of the total number of working people in the country. According to the best information obtainable, there were in 1917: Approximately 42,000,000 male workers, and 7,000,000 female workers in all lines.

and approximately 4,000,000 persons in the membership of the A. F. of L. and all other trade unions.

The above statement was very carefully compiled by the National Industrial Conference Board, who made a most thorough and exhaustive investigation of the Labor situation and the statement is based upon actual facts and conditions existing during the war. A careful survey by you of the facts and figures contained in the above statement should, we believe, absolutely refute the statement credited to Mr. Timothy Healey, president of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen, as quoted in your published article referred to.

If 8 per cent of organized labor caused 75 per cent of the strikes, it stands to reason that the other 92 per cent carried the burden of the war. The fact that so many strikes were called by such a small percentage only emphasizes the fact that the war production of the country was furnished by non-union labor.

(Signed) GEO. D. BERRY, Secretary The Employers Association of Eastern Massachusetts, Boston, Massachusetts, Mar. 19, 1919. This statement was made in an interview with a responsible labor leader and only professed to be given on his authority.—The Editor.

THE ROOM

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The paper hanger was at our house this week. Just one room high up on the north—not a large room—and the "Boss" had remarked on looking over the job to make his estimate, "The ceiling is pretty poor. The walls are off the old paper," and apologetically, "We won't need to bring a step ladder; it can be reached from a box."

When the room was finished, the assistant cleaned the floor and the "Boss" helped the house mistress to put the bits of furniture in place—a bookcase, a low chair by one of the north windows, where there was not a scrap of curtain to shut out the sky (the sky which we city dwellers so seldom see), a small chest of drawers, and a round table. A Hiroshige print with a wonderful Fujiyama and snow-laden trees against a blue sky, formed the only spot on the new clean wall.

"Like this room," he said slowly looking about, "Seems as if a man could sit here and read. Now there isn't any place in most houses where a man can read, they are generally so dark and kind of artistic."

He did not know we were a family of artists and art students and this was our favorite room, where nothing could come between us and the sky. This paper hanger was, perhaps, too humble a workman to keep abreast of the "interior decorating" of the period, but if he had been let alone just let alone with a chance to read and think, somewhere next to the sky, he would never have made a room in which a man couldn't read, or a woman sew, or little children pursue their own cheerful affairs.

We complain that the modern artisan and workman have not the vision of beauty which was given to the men of earlier times, and we coax them into classes and stuff them with theories, and so crowd their hours and their homes. There is no time nor place to sit and read and think or to contemplate the beauties which nature and art put before us here and there.

A teacher in a well-known art school had under her notice many beginners as well as those more advanced. The great majority of these came from homes and from towns where very little of beauty and value in art could be seen. It is her custom to place before the students examples of work of different qualities, asking them to choose, and nearly always a fresh student uninfluenced by theories will choose the best. If he has acquired theories he will try to apply them and often makes bad choice, because he is using his man-made theory instead of his God-given instinct for beauty and truth.

What then—shall we stop teaching? Perhaps—but we shall not stop giving opportunity to the learner. Opportunity to see and time to compare and think and feel after that which is beautiful and good, for it is "not far from every one of us."

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NOTES OF TRAVEL IN
THE EAST

Bangalore to Colombo

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLOMBO, Ceylon.—There are two routes from Bangalore to Colombo, one via Madras, involving a day's sojourn in that city, but with the advantage of a direct mail route to Colombo, the other by cross-country tracks to Trichinopoly and thence on. One experience of the latter will suffice for most people. In our case the return journey was sampled. All went well to Trichinopoly, then began a weary rattling and stopping and starting from about eight in the evening to three in the morning. Then a turn out at Erode in the dark to join the train to Jalarpet. Erode is a straggling junction with a long bridge over the tracks across which one shepherd the little band of luggage coolies with the smaller gear, and wonders what will happen to the heavy baggage left far behind in the darkness. After persistent reminders to the station master and guard, the heavy stuff at last emerges on to the dimly lighted platform. Experience has long since shown the risk of trusting to the possession of a booking receipt to insure that luggage will be cared for. It may eventually reach its destination, but there is no necessary relationship between the time of its arrival and that at which its owner steps on to the platform and anxiously pushes through the crowd to the luggage brake to find that his belongings are coming by a later train. Therefore personal attention and possibly a judicious expenditure of small silver is needful to maintain uninterrupted connection between the traveler and his heavy baggage on an Indian cross-country journey.

Once in the train to Jalarpet some sleep is possible, as there is no danger of overrunning one's objective. About seven comes "chota-bazri" (little breakfast) at Salem (always reminiscent of Salem, Massachusetts). Salem, Madras, is a pleasantly situated town among wooded hills. It is noted for its mangoes and has some industrial pretensions. The chota-bazri, however, was not very good. Sour butter and nearly raw eggs did not appeal to the present writer. But that of course is simply a matter of taste. There are those who prefer eggs which have been merely "carried through the kitchen."

About 11 a. m. comes Jalarpet and breakfast and a four hours' wait in a grilling sun, reflected from a barren hillside opposite the station, for the afternoon train to Bangalore. The time may be occupied in writing mails, as Jalarpet is an important junction and possesses a station post office serving the mail trains from Madras. The last stage in the evening from Jalarpet to Bangalore across the upland bowl of Mysore is pleasant enough. The scorching heat of the full-day sun gives place to the light of evening, with cool shadows and reddening sunset clouds. Presently darkness falls and the stars come out, and in due course we reach the lights of Bangalore and our friends and the waiting car.

But all this is mainly how not to do it, and is moreover beginning at the end. For comfort, as already stated, the plan is to leave Bangalore in the evening, arrive Madras early in the morning, spend a day there, fortunate if some kind friend will give you hospitality, and start off by the evening boat train with a reserved berth. The main feature of Madras is no doubt the Marina, a fine stretch of "promenade" to use the expression in vogue at English "watering places." It is easy to imagine oneself at Brighton; there is the blue sea and yellow sand and the passing motor cars. But the boats drawn up on the shore have an unwonted appearance, and the fishermen are chocolate-skinned and very scanty of clothing. It is one of several spots in India where home is seen, and it were, through an Eastern veil. There is a moor in Mysore which might well be Yorkshire, but for occasional unaccustomed tropical growths and the haunting possibility of panther.

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Madras is the Aquarium. This is quite a small building on the shore between the sea and the marina, and unless one knew about it, there is no specially apparent reason for entering. There are only eight main tanks, four on each side of the building, but they are alive with the weirdest conceptions ever seen out of a nightmare. Great gel-like creatures with monkey faces and shining ultramarine eyes, and with no visible scales in some cases, only a black skin with white spots, like the sort of blouse material sold in a country shop. Flat fish with half-human, half-horse-like faces and black white whiskers, others with yellow, white and black stripes like animated flags. Small normal shaped fish flashing subdued lights of yellow, rose, and silver. Strangest of all, perhaps, open-mouth, goggle-eyed fishes with frills like the crinkly paper on Christmas crackers, and spines like the shells under the glass case on the "what-not"—and many others, truly a strange weird dream to be seen for half an anna.

Madras is a city of long distances and great contrasts. On the marina, which runs for miles along the shore, are many fine public offices and other buildings, such as the Presidency College, but opening out of it are also some primitive native quarters. The "People's Park" has fine broad roads and stately trees.

On the way from Madras to Colombo many well-known places are passed: Tanjore with its temples, jewelry and inlaid copper work; Trichinopoly with historic associations relating to Clive and old-time battles with the French. Then comes Madura, where side by side flourish ancient Hinduism and its temples, which are among the marvels of Southern India, and modern textile mills, and a new technical institute.

All these things are not seen from the railway, and so to dwell further upon them in the absence of actual knowledge would merely be to transcribe the guide book. Some hours after Madura comes the sea, and what is much more like India's coral strand than the wharves and warehouses and hotels of Bombay which are mostly the first impression of the traveler to India. Here there is just blue sea and yellow sands and coconut palms, and the train feels its way further and further out toward Ceylon over alternating strips of land and water till finally we reach Dhanushkodi and the ferry steamer. Two hours or less over the shallow strait and we are at Talamannar Pier and Ceylon. It is now nearly dark, and waiting, more luxuriously appointed than the one we have left, reminiscent, in fact, of the comforts of home and the London & North Western. Rumor has it that the wealthy planters of Ceylon, being a power in the land, have seen to these things. Dinner with Sinhalese waiters, with quaint combs in their hair. These combs are characteristic of the Sinhalese, and have the appearance of the workaday as distinct from the state crowns of the kings pictured in old history books. The real article is of costly tortoise shell, and is often an heirloom. Celluloid in modern days is a frequent substitute.

JOBS FOR NEGRO SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas.—Actual work in behalf of the discharged Negro soldiers, through which they are being helped into positions, has been begun in Houston by the Colored Young Men's Christian Association, in charge of H. P. Carter, executive secretary. This is a part of the community war service and will be continued as long as any demand for such service is felt. Hundreds of discharged Negro soldiers have already been placed in good positions.

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ANOTHER VIEW OF
PUCCINI

From an unsigned article in the new Italian monthly, published at Florence, in French, La Vie Italienne.

Giuseppe Puccini is not the greatest of the Italian composers, but he is doubtless the most fortunate. The most adroit, too—and the wealthiest. Together with Mascagni, Leoncavallo, Giordano, and so forth, he represents outside of Italy—alas! Italian music. He has succeeded in giving voice to the low sentimentalism of the middle bourgeoisie, and has thus succeeded in winning the people, who aspire, as we know, to become bourgeois even in their tastes. But it should not be thought that Puccini's triumph is unopposed, even in Italy. Those who truly love music—and who are fairly well acquainted with what music means—are not dragged along by the crowds that fill the opera houses every time "La Bohème" or "La Tosca" is announced.

Puccini himself has lost the confidence that he showed, up to "La Fanciulla del West," in the fullness of his inspiration. He has lacked either the courage or the vigor to construct one of those operas in three or four acts which are, in the musical theater, the equivalents of Sardou's dramas upon the regular stage.

At the Costanzi, Rome, he recently produced three dramas in the same evening. He calls this a triptych. They are three one-act operas, very dissimilar in subject, and of precisely equal value from the musical standpoint—which is to say, worthless.

That called "Tabarro" ("The Clock") is romanticism and romantic, pathetic and modern; "Suor Angelica" ("Sister Angelica") pretends to mysticism, medievalism, religiosity; "Gianni Schicchi" is an attempt to revive the traditions of Italian comic opera, and to rival—hola!—the "Barber of Seville."

The libretti are pitiable affairs; obvious improvisations, made to order; the music is weak, colorless, weary; a tissue of rehearsed material, of reminiscences from old works of Puccini.

Nevertheless one cannot deny Puccini a certain cleverness; he is always upon the watch for the very latest technical tricks, and hastens to adopt them. He desires to give the illusion of being "in the movement." This time, for example, he has borrowed from Stravinsky and other moderns certain details of harmonization and instrumentation which sound very strange against the banal background of his scores.

The first performance, at which the entire royal family was present, in addition to the official world of the capital, was almost a triumph. That same night the critics demonstrated that Puccini had made us a gift of three new masterpieces. But it is worth while for foreigners to know that not all Italians are the dupes of these compulsory triumphs of Puccini. We have, among us, courageous composers who try to progress along the great paths of contemporary European music. Their works, either unknown or misunderstood, do not seek the noisy success of opera-manufacturers à la mode, but they will nevertheless, in the future, redeem the much compromised honor of Italian music.

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BOSTON

SIMS BILL TO BE
URGED BY WOMEN

Measure in United States Congress for Regulation of Meat Commerce Advocated by Committee on Industrial Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—BOSTON, Massachusetts—Concerted efforts on the part of the women to secure passage of the Sims bill, which aims to regulate meat commerce, was decided upon Tuesday at a meeting of the Joint Committee on Industrial Conditions for Women and Children. Letters are to be sent to the United States Congressmen urging them to effect this legislation with the hope that it will help to bring the prices of the necessities nearer to the normal level again.

An interesting story of the hearings in Washington on the packers was told by Miss Jessie R. Haver, legislative agent of the National Consumers League, who was perhaps the only representative of the consumer attending all the hearings regularly. Miss Haver has been selected as a delegate to the National American Suffrage Association meeting in St. Louis on March 22, where she is expected to repeat the story of what she observed at the packer hearings.

In telling her story Miss Haver brought out these points: "Figures of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics show that the cost of food alone has risen 87 per cent since 1913. The Consumers League believes it necessary to supplement its work heretofore by the persistent advocacy of legislation tending to keep the prices of the necessities of life within the range of the workers' wages."

"We have been impressed with the grave significance of the disclosures in the Federal Trade Commission's summary report on the meat-packing industry. The report reveals that the packers' profits in 1917 have more than quadrupled though the sales have barely doubled, as compared with previous years."

"We believe that without prejudicing the interests of the live-stock raisers, the interests of wage earners will be conserved by the provisions of the Sims bill. Prices of meats and meat substitutes, whether fixed by competition or regulated by a suitable governmental agency, would doubtless be more favorable both to live-stock raisers and consumers than those controlled by the packers. Moreover, the legislation will, we hope, help to determine the most economical methods for finally conducting the packing industry and the distribution of such closely allied food products and meat substitutes as poultry, eggs, milk, butter, and cheese, shown by the summary report of the Federal Trade Commission to be rapidly coming under the control of the same packers."

"The need for further investigations is past and it is time for action," Miss Haver said, "and the means are in the hands of the people if they will but use them. The packers have shown what can be done with government, and as it is just as much ours as it is theirs, why not use it and show what benefits can be worked out to the advantage of the public?"

PLUNKETT STAND
BRINGS CENSURE

Massachusetts Democratic Representatives Demand Resignation of the State Committeemen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—BOSTON, Massachusetts—Thirty-four Democratic members of the state Legislature have voted to request the resignation from the Democratic State Committee of its chairman, Michael A. O'Leary, and its secretary, Charles F. O'Riordan, because of their association with Sir Horace Plunkett, whom they accompanied when he addressed the Legislature recently.

The resolution, which was introduced by Representative Dennis F. Heardon of Boston, describes Sir Horace Plunkett as an antagonist of democratic government; and declares that in sponsoring him Messrs. O'Leary and O'Riordan have betrayed the Democratic Party. The signers pledge themselves, in case the resignations are not forthcoming, "to attend no meetings of, take part in no conference with, or abide by no action of the committee while these two men retain their connection with it."

The resignations have not yet been announced. Mr. O'Leary is quoted as saying that he will not resign.

YALE DROPS LATIN
AS REQUIREMENT

Corporation Makes Several Important Changes in Curriculum and Advances Salaries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Radical departures from established precedent are announced by the Yale Corporation, which has voted to abolish Latin as a required subject, either for entrance or a college degree, to transfer advanced algebra, solid geometry, and trigonometry from the list of required to that of elective subjects for admission to the Sheffield Scientific School, and to require courses in American history and government of all undergraduates who do not give satisfactory evidence of adequate knowledge of these subjects.

Educators look upon this as one of the most important steps yet taken by the higher educational institutions of the United States toward increasing the democracy of the colleges and universities. Coincident with this

action the corporation has adopted a plan for increasing the salaries of instructors and assistant professors and made various changes with regard to academic government.

The salary plan, it is announced, provides for a 25 per cent increase over the present salary schedule for instructors and a \$500 increase for assistant professors, effective on March 1, under the following scale: Instructors, first year, \$1250; second year, \$1500; third year, \$1750; fourth year, \$2000. Assistant professors, first appointment, \$2500; second, \$3000; third, \$3500.

A university council is also to be established, as well as a closer correlation between the schools of the university. Instead of two general administrative officers to assist the president, the corporation has decided to increase the number to four, the new officials to be a provost, who will attend to educational and faculty relations, and a dean of students, who will give his attention largely to morale and student relations.

BAR TO STUDY
MILITARY COURTS

Investigation, It Is Said, Is Not a Result of the Recent Charges Made in Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office—CHICAGO, Illinois—The committee appointed by the American Bar Association to make an investigation of the forms and the administration of military law, will hold its first meeting in Washington soon, and will make its final report to the annual meeting of the association at New London, Connecticut, on Sept. 3, it was stated here yesterday by Stephen S. Gregory, chairman of the committee, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

The steps to make such an investigation were not taken as a result of certain charges made public criticizing the administration of law in the army some time ago, as these charges had not come to light, Mr. Gregory said, when the association appointed this committee.

The decision to take up this matter was, rather, Mr. Gregory thought, a feeling on the part of the members of the bar that it would not be a bad idea, as they frequently question the administration of law in the civil courts, also to look into the administration of military law. It is also due in some measure to the fact that a great many lawyers were admitted into the judge advocate's department, and this has created an interest in military law. The executive committee of the bar association, he said, passed a resolution calling upon the president of the organization to appoint a committee to take up the matter of the need of possible amendments to the laws. The committee will make recommendations to Congress for changes deemed necessary.

The committee is composed of Judge W. P. Blyum of North Carolina; Judge A. A. Bruce, formerly of North Dakota, now of Minneapolis; who has made a special study of military law; Col. John Hinkley, former secretary of the American Bar Association, and Martin Condon of New York City.

MAINE CITY HAS
HOUSING PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—PORTLAND, Maine—The housing problem in Maine's largest city is rapidly reaching a situation that is serious, and unless accommodations can be secured for the great number of applicants, Portland is likely to lose many families who are desirous of becoming residents. Rents are practically not to be had except those which are offered at very low or very high prices.

In 20 years there has not been a time when accommodations were so scarce. Hundreds of families have come to Portland in order that the heads of the families could take up activities at the shipyards. These families for the most part are remaining here. Real estate people say that if there were 300 available tenements in Portland at this time there is no question but that every one would be taken in record time. No new building of consequence is now under way.

MEXICAN GENERAL'S
CHIEF OF STAFF HELD

EL PASO, Texas—Fredico Servantes, chief of staff to General Felipe Angeles, when he was with Francisco Villa in 1914, was arrested near Socorro, Texas, 25 miles southeast of here, yesterday, with 18 men who were attempting to cross to Mexico to join Angeles and Villa. One Mexican was reported wounded and another escaped in the darkness.

All were armed and mounted. Manuel Kurbide, who came from Detroit to join the Angeles expedition, was wounded when he attempted to escape. Fernando Licage, former aide to General Angeles, and Manuel Icaza of New York, a captain in Angeles' staff, were also captured. All are prominent in the revolutionary movement against Carranza.

LOUISIANA BANKS
LEAD SUBSCRIPTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office—NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The banks of Central and South Louisiana led the banks of all other southern states included in the sixth federal reserve district in their subscriptions to the thirteenth series of United States treasury certificates, as well as in the total amount subscribed to former issues of treasury certificates, according to figures given out by Marcus Walker, manager of the New Orleans branch of the Federal Reserve Bank.

DOW TEMPERANCE
JUBILEE BEGINS

Women's Christian Temperance Union of United States to Ask for \$1,000,000 to Be Used in Continuing Its Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office—NEW YORK, New York—Today, the anniversary of Neal Dow of Maine, often called the "father of prohibition," the National Women's Christian Temperance Union begins a five-year jubilee program, with a 10-week drive for \$1,000,000, to be used for continued temperance work in the United States, and to send workers overseas in the cause of world prohibition.

"On this day," said Mrs. Frederick B. Perkins, "the thoughts of all temperance and Christian workers will turn back to those persecuted women of the crusade, who were scorned and derided, but who went forward, and whose daughters in this period of jubilee have the same spirit as their mothers, and will carry the white flag of prohibition to all the world. Women missionaries are already engaged by the union to go to China and other countries in response to appeals for aid."

"We would not be worthy of the great spirit of the crusaders, we would be traitors to the boys who today lie on Flanders' fields that the world may be safe for democracy, if after securing the blessings of prohibition for ourselves, we failed to take the message to other countries, and without protest permitted the American brewers to take their products and their equipment to South America, Mexico, China and other countries of the Orient. The work of world prohibition cannot wait. Of the \$1,000,000, \$300,000 will be spent for world prohibition. In the United States, we will fight to see that liquor interests may not be able to repeal or nullify the prohibition law; we will fight for Americanization, child welfare and moral education. The country has been divided into 10 sections; 10 national field representatives will tour the country for the drive."

Other Work to Be Done
Of the fund, \$200,000 will be used to place workers in 50 foreign-language-speaking centers in this country, to work especially among the women in the homes, combining the teaching of English with the care of the child and with the benefits of temperance and education against even home-made liquors. This gives the organization a distinct field in Americanization, which, it is believed, will help to make for a sure foundation for future prohibition and a present labor contentedness with the laws.

The division of woman's work of the federal Department of Labor has already, in many states, accepted the cooperation of the union in the welfare work done in factories, industrial plants and department stores. This work includes protection from intoxicating liquors and vice, and it is said that this protection is developing among these women a sense of personal and social responsibility. In places where the Young Women's Christian Association is not established, representatives of the union will strive to meet emergency needs of this sort, giving special attention to work among Negro and foreign-language-speaking women. The American Indian woman is not to be overlooked.

National Representation
The field representatives for the drive are: Miss Anna Gordon, Illinois, national president and jubilee chairman; Mrs. Ella A. Boole, New York, national vice-president; Mrs. Katherine Lent Stevenson, Massachusetts; Miss Jennie V. Hughes, Ohio; Mrs. Stephen J. Herben, New Jersey; Mrs. Deborah Knox Livingston, Mrs. Mary Harris Armour and Mrs. Florence E. Atkins, Georgia; Mrs. Edna Rowan Harvey, Maine, and Mrs. Eva C. Wheeler, California.

Today, special honors will also be paid Mrs. Lillian M. N. Stevens, who was associated with Neal Dow in the latter years of his work, and whose home was also in Portland, Maine. Mrs. Stevens for 16 years was president of the National W. C. T. U., and on Sept. 10, 1911, on the eve of the election which was to decide whether Maine was to remain a prohibition State, issued a proclamation declaring "that within a decade prohibition shall be placed in the Constitution of the United States."

RAILWAY \$50,000,000
TO PAY CURRENT BILLS
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The \$50,000,000 advanced by the War Finance Corporation to the Railroad Administration will be used only to pay current bills, and not to meet obligations already incurred with railroad companies, the Director-General announced yesterday. This loan, he explains, does not eliminate the necessity for future appropriations and does not change the Railroad Administration's program for financing purchases of equipment by use of trade acceptances.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office—AUGUSTA, Maine—The Judiciary Committee of the Maine Legislature has favorably reported the Baxter Water Power Bill, which provides that the Governor shall appoint 10 citizens of the State, who shall constitute a commission to be known as the Maine Water Power Commission. Three of the commissioners are to be appointed with the advice and consent of the Council, one to be a member of the Senate, two of the House of Representatives, one a member of the State Board of Trade, one of the State Grange, one a member of the Maine Federation of Labor, and one a member of the Savings Bank Association of Maine. The members are to be appointed within 30 days after the act takes effect, to hold office for two years, and the chairman is to be designated by the Governor.

The commission shall investigate the present water power developments within the State, with the view of determining whether it is for the interest of the State that the storage reservoirs and basins and the undeveloped water powers within the State be acquired and developed by the State or by private enterprise. The sum of \$15,000 for each year will be asked for.

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SAILING OF THE
TWENTY-SIXTH

Troops Are Scheduled to Leave Brest for Boston Between March 28 and April 19

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office—WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The latest details concerning the sailing of the twenty-sixth division are contained in a cable message from General Harbord at Tours, France, made public yesterday by the War Department. General Harbord says: "Twenty-sixth division and forty-second division scheduled to sail from Brest to Boston and New York, respectively, between March 28 and April 19. Both divisions so notified. No portion of seventy-seventh division can be shipped prior to April 24, unless German shipping becomes available sooner than now anticipated."

Increase in Returns
Last Week's Total the Largest Since Armistice Was Signed

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Information from General Pershing given out yesterday did not indicate whether the forty-second or the twenty-sixth would be started home first. The former is at Ahweiler, Germany, with the army of occupation, while the New England troops are at Montigny-le-Roi, France. The seventy-seventh is at Chateau Villian, France. The forty-second, which is composed of guardsmen from 28 states, probably will go to one of the camps around New York and the twenty-sixth to Camp Devens, Massachusetts. The New England division will parade in Boston before being demobilized, and the forty-second may appear in New York City. The Rainbow unit probably will arrive home while the Victory Loan campaign is in progress, and Secretary Glass is anxious that it should participate.

Troops returning from France during the week ended March 14 numbered 58,454, the largest total for any week since the armistice was signed. Up to March 14, 414,278 men had been brought home.

Arrivals at New York
NEW YORK, New York—The cruiser Seattle arrived from Brest yesterday with 1577 troops, including casual company No. 947 of Massachusetts. The twenty-seventh aero squadron, which arrived from Brest on the cruiser Charleston, claims to have downed 55 enemy machines.

NEW ATTORNEY-GENERAL
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A. Mitchell Palmer, the new United States Attorney-General, was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court yesterday, upon motion of the Solicitor-General, who presented the Attorney-General's credentials to the court. Chief Justice White, in a brief speech, welcomed the Attorney-General.

MINIMUM PAY URGED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office—CHICAGO, Illinois—In an open letter to teachers, Dr. Charles E. Chadsey, the new superintendent of the Chicago public schools, has declared himself in favor of a minimum salary of \$1000 a year for teachers.

The Lodge-Lowell
Debate

on the League of Nations will be covered verbatim in our new booklet bearing the above title. Copies will be ready for public distribution on Thursday afternoon.

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WATER POWER BILL
URGED AT HEARING

Creation of Storage Basins Along Rivers in Massachusetts Is Proposed by Special Commission of the State Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor—BOSTON, Massachusetts—Development of the water power of Massachusetts rivers through the creation of improvement companies which shall create storage basins and otherwise conserve the supply for the benefit of mills having rights along the rivers, was urged before the committee on waterways and terminals of the Massachusetts Legislature by several speakers at a hearing on Tuesday. The proposal is in the form of a bill which was filed with the report of the special commission appointed by the Legislature to investigate the situation.

Under the provisions of the measure the improvement companies would be composed of the various mill-site owners, and the State would have the right, after a period of 10 years, to take over the entire improvement by paying certain costs with interest.

The chief speaker for the bill was Alonzo R. Weed, a member of the special commission, as well as chairman of the Massachusetts gas and electric light commission. Mr. Weed said that representations that the recommendations of the commission were an attempt to allow certain interests to acquire the water resources of the State were untrue. The developed water-power sites, he said, are already in private hands. Most water-power sites on navigable streams have practically all been developed. Those on the non-navigable streams are already privately owned. The State will either have to seize the riparian rights and develop the streams or encourage the private owners to further develop them.

He rehearsed briefly much that is contained in the report of the special commission, including the statements that of the 300,000 horsepower now developed in the State, not more than one-third is utilized, while there is still a large undeveloped horsepower. He explained that this small usage was due to the short operating hours daily and to the use of inefficient machinery. There is also a great variation in flow. The Legislature could do nothing relative to improving the machinery nor ordering mills to operate any specified number of hours daily. It can, however, aid the mill interests in the matter of securing additional pondage for storage purposes. He figured that if the sites now undeveloped were properly developed, a saving of \$6,000,000 in coal would be effected annually.

CARPENTERS' WAGE
DISPUTE SETTLED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office—NEW YORK, New York—Justice P. Henry Dugro, chosen as umpire by both sides, with the approval of the federal War and Labor departments, has settled the wage dispute between the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, New York district council, and the Building Trades Employers Association, by awarding outside carpenters an increase from \$5.50 to \$6 a day until July 1, and \$6.25 from then until Jan. 1. The award has been accepted by both sides.

When the demand of the men for a \$1 increase was refused last November, they struck, and later threatened a general strike in the building trades. But the secretaries of War and Labor urged mediation, and Justice Dugro was named as umpire.

Justice Dugro brings out a point of interest in his comment upon the decision. The original demand, he says, might have been reasonable when made, "but today peace has been considered practically an assured fact, and such expectation of great demand for carpenters in 1919 as could have been considered reasonable last No-

vember cannot now be so considered. Government work has, or probably will, slacken, and general building operations have not yet been undertaken to any great extent. The stage of such operations in which the services of carpenters will be in demand will not be present in the immediate future."

PAY TO WORKLESS
VETERANS URGED

Soldiers and Sailors Council Formed in Chicago Will Open an Employment Office

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office—CHICAGO, Illinois—Demands were made in resolutions passed here yesterday at a meeting of several hundred soldiers and sailors, who formed a temporary organization known as the Soldiers and Sailors Council of Chicago, that the various municipalities, states and the United States Government cooperate with a view to granting reasonable compensation for all discharged soldiers and sailors, who are unemployed, at rates sufficient to insure decent living conditions for themselves and their dependents.

A committee appointed by the meeting will meet John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, this afternoon to discuss the matter of forming a permanent organization to affiliate with the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Fitzpatrick advised the committee yesterday afternoon that he thought it within the rules of the American federation for the returning soldiers and sailors to organize what is known as a federal labor union organization and get a charter under the federation. This would apply to men who are not already members of labor organizations within the federation. The Chicago organization will open an employment office of its own, Lester E. Rycroft, chairman of the committee, said, and will aid returning soldiers and sailors to find positions.

The men who met are not Bolsheviks, I. W. W. or Socialists, Mr. Rycroft said, but loyal Americans who want work as good as they left or better. Another mass meeting is planned for tomorrow afternoon.

Resolutions demanding that employment be found for soldiers and sailors were sent to President Wilson; the Mayor of Chicago; Frank O. Lowden, Governor of Illinois; Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, and to members of Congress.

Work Found for Soldiers

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Work for 57,000 discharged soldiers was found by the federal employment service in February. About 75,000 of the 250,000 discharged in that month sought the bureau's assistance. During the first week in March 18,000 of the 52,000 who were discharged were placed at work through the bureau.

LOWER STANDARD
OF PRICES URGED

Secretary Redfield, in Chicago Address, Says Today's Rates Present Serious Problems to the American Workingman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office—CHICAGO, Illinois—Speaking before the Inquiries Club here, William C. Redfield, Secretary of the Department of Commerce of the United States, urged upon business men the necessity of bringing prices down. Some people, he said, intimate that the present prices are estimable. They are, sometimes, Mr. Redfield said, for the man who sells goods, but it is not so cheerful at the other end of the line. Many clerks and working men have seen their wages cut in half on account of the increased cost.

The war has closed, but the cost of living stands. All over America, working men are faced with serious problems. These problems are bigger than the matter of the business man's profit. The tension that has been brought about by the conditions that exist must be relieved, for on this tension, trouble feeds and sinister forces are using it.

Secretary Daniels said he hoped we, as Americans, had learned that business is a public service. Its first duty is to serve the public, then serve itself, and that is true, no matter what kind of a corporation it is. He told of the great needs for food the world over, and the financial difficulties that France and England are facing, and declared that America cannot fail to play her part now. Secretary Redfield said it angered him when men talked as if America could be selfish in these days and take consideration only for what would be comfortable for us in these days of suffering.

Drop in Bean Price

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Reports on bean prices from the Bureau of Markets, Department of Agriculture, show that beans have dropped 3 to 7 cents a pound at wholesale since March last year, and in California growers are saying that they will not sell if beans go any lower at shipping points.

UNITED STATES SEEKS
LEASE OF ISLANDS

PANAMA, Republic of Panama—The Cartagena correspondent of the Panama Star and Herald asserts that the United States is arranging for a 99-year lease from Colombia of the islands of San Andres and New Providence, off the north coast of Colombia, near Colon. The payment, it is asserted will be \$40,000,000. The islands are considered to have military value, as they are immediately off the Caribbean entrance to the Panama Canal.



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SCOTTISH WOMEN'S
TRADES COUNCIL

Work of Women During War
Is Eulogized — Nation Is Ad-
vised to Utilize the New Asset

By special correspondent of The Christian
Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland.—It is well over 20 years since the Scottish Council for Women's Trades was established, with its headquarters in Glasgow; and during the whole period of its existence its efforts have been earnestly directed to worthy aims and purposes. The objects which this council has in view are to bring about improvements in the industrial conditions of women and children in Scotland, to advise working women and girls as to suitable employment, and to furnish statistics and exact information concerning women's occupations and the Factory Acts and other industrial laws which regulate these occupations. The council's experience has been that the last mentioned branch of work has proved itself of great service to those engaged in the various movements making for social and legislative reform, and who have found their efforts hampered by the lack of trustworthy information concerning the conditions of employment among the people they are desirous of helping.

Objects of Council

More specifically, the following may be cited as among the chief objects which the council has in view:

1. To investigate the conditions of employment generally among women and children, and to publish reports of the same.
 2. To act in an advisory capacity to women and girls seeking employment.
 3. To initiate and to promote industrial legislation in the interests of women and children.
 4. To furnish information regarding the employments open to women and girls, etc., through correspondence, printed matter, and other means.
 5. To receive information respecting branches of the Factory and similar acts, and to forward these to the proper authorities, and thus to promote the enforcement of the laws which have been made for the workers' protection.
 6. To act as a board of conciliation between employers and employees when invited by either side to intervene.
- In their annual report the council states that it considers the principal work undertaken by it during the past year has been the inquiry made by it into industrial housing. It was able to collect much valuable information from representative working women, social workers, officials of corporations, and other public bodies, and also from persons possessing a special knowledge of industrial conditions. Besides this, various enterprises under the direction of corporations and private bodies in Scotland, were studied. After careful consideration of the data at its disposal the council has made the following recommendations, viz.: That all houses should contain:

1. At least two apartments.
2. A properly equipped scullery.
3. An abundant supply of hot water.
4. Adequately and properly ventilated sanitary accommodation, placed off the lobby.
5. A bath.
6. Adequate press accommodation.
7. Tenement central heating, with proper ventilation.
8. Tenement wash-houses adjacent, for the use of every six tenants.
9. Tenement playgrounds for children.
10. Convenient position of coal-bunkers.
11. Convenient position of penny-in-the-slot gas meters.
12. Fittings in certain tenements.
13. Caretaker in certain tenements.
14. Public cleaning of stairs and closets by an organized corps of workers under the corporation.

The council was approached during the year by the women employed on the permanent clerical staff (telegraph department) and by those temporarily replacing men at railway stations, with a request for help to obtain a bonus equal to that received by the men. The work done by the women had in all cases been exactly the same as that done by the men, and the council accordingly took up the matter. The Railway Executive in London, and the Railway Clerks Association were appealed to, and it is so far satisfactory to note that, while the women's demands were not fully granted, in the case of the test bonus they were placed on an equal footing with the men.

Women Tram Drivers

In the course of an inquiry made by the council into the employment of women on the corporation cars (tramway), it was discovered that the women drivers complained of the

severe strain upon them due to the working of the heavy car brakes, the evil being aggravated by the many stopping places on the routes. This latter fact was also responsible for increasing the work of the conductresses. A deputation from the council submitted two recommendations to the tramway manager: (1) That a lighter form of brake might be introduced, (2) that a reduction might be made in the number of stopping places. A letter was also sent to the Corporation Tramway Committee embodying the recommendations.

The council at the request of the Women's Educational Union agreed to cooperate with the union in their movement for equal pay for work of equal value, not only for women engaged in the teaching profession, but also for those in other occupations. At a large public meeting a resolution was adopted in favor of equal pay for equal work, irrespective of sex.

The council took part in a deputation, along with the Scottish Women Suffrage societies, which met the secretary for Scotland and urged upon him their views on: (1) Solicitors (qualification of women) Bill, to enable women to practice as solicitors; (2) Education (Scotland) Bill (now an Act of Parliament), and (3) Married Women's Property (Scotland) Act.

The new movement organized by the Glasgow Union of Women Workers for the training of women as police officers and patrols and the establishment of a training school in Glasgow has also received the support of the council.

The Scottish Council for Women's Trades is to be congratulated on its work. The work of women during the war has been recognized and highly esteemed, and it has secured in consequence an increased value. The nation will only be acting wisely if it seeks to utilize this great asset; and, as the council are specially equipped to advise women as to the kind of work they are best fitted for and the training necessary for it, it must be obvious that their disinterested work is deserving of every possible support.

PREFERENCE FOR SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta.—An investigation will be made by the Alberta Returned Soldier Commission to find out to what extent girls and women not strictly in the bread-winner class, are employed in offices and stores in Edmonton and elsewhere throughout the Province, to the disadvantage of the returned soldiers. Nothing in the way of interfering with the rights and privileges of young women engaged in business or in other employment as a matter of personal or family necessity is contemplated by the commission, but it is believed that numbers of women employees in the larger centers are doing work they really need not do, and that soldiers should have the preference. Another question which will be taken up is that of soldiers being employed in the city who for their own good would be better on farms.

FRENCH DELEGATES
OPPOSED AT SYDNEY

Australian Labor Officials De-
nounce Conduct of Pro-Bol-
shevist Members of Trades
Hall at Reception

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—That a section of Australian Labor is undoubtedly Bolshevik in sympathy was shown by the stormy reception at the Sydney Trades Hall to the Labor members of the French mission, MM. Thomsen and Hodde. This opposition followed a similar experience at Newcastle. It had a good effect, however, as leading men of the federal and state Parliamentary Party and a number of trades union officials expressed their regret, and said that they were in favor of obtaining the aims of Labor by strictly constitutional means.

The French Labor delegates had been invited to speak at the Trades Hall, but the public was admitted and outnumbered the Labor delegates. Although the representative Labor section was for the most part disposed to give the visitors a patient hearing, the extremists expressed antagonism toward them, and shouted derisively when M. Thomsen made an appreciative reference to the manner in which the workers of Australia had stood side by side with those of France in the struggle for liberty and justice against autocracy in Germany; and when M. Thomsen said that the French were the greatest anti-militarist people, and that their intense desire was to bring about international peace, harmony and good will, the extremists shouted and jeered. They called out: "The Bolsheviks are good enough for us."

In answer to his hope that the time would come when representatives of Australian Labor would sit side by side with those of France and other countries, working together for the common good, it was stated that at the meeting the following motion was carried:

"That this meeting of organized workers sends fraternal greetings to the workers of France and all other countries, and realizing that the calumnies now being hurled at the Bolsheviks, like the calumnies hurled at French workers when they were struggling for justice in the Revolution of 1792, and in the Commune of 1871, emanate from the enemies of the working class, expresses the hope that those now fighting for freedom will triumph over foul monarchs and militarists and all those who support them."

A very different reception awaited the French Labor delegates when they again visited the Trades Hall at the invitation of a number of union officials who do not agree with Bolshevism. It was pointed out that the views previously expressed were not

those of workers generally but of the extremists. One speaker said that the proceedings at Newcastle had at least served a good purpose in exposing the presence of Bolshevism in Newcastle and of indicating exactly who were the Bolsheviks.

Prominent Labor men in New South Wales have condemned the antagonism shown to the French visitors. Mr. W. Morby, the president of the Sydney Labor Council, explained that the French representatives had been well received by the council delegates, but unfortunately there had been a section at the back of the hall which was antagonistic, and for the action of these men the Labor Council disclaimed responsibility.

The general secretary of the Federated Marine Stewards and Pantrymen's Association of Australia, Mr. A. H. Moate, said: "I think that the reception given to the Labor delegates was most disgraceful. If Bolshevism stands for such disgraceful scenes, the less we have to do with it the better it will be for the workers of Australia generally."

Mr. Meadows Smith, the interpreter to the mission and honorary British consul, has been assured by its responsible leaders of New South Wales Labor that they were entirely opposed to the opinions expressed by the extremists, and that they sent fraternal greetings to the French workers.

CONDITIONS IN A
NEGRO COLONY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—In view of the fact that Negro laborers have been leaving the southern section of the United States in large numbers during the last few years, and have thereby created a serious shortage in some localities, the report of R. M. Andrews, director of Negro economics, Department of Labor, assumes unusual interest.

This report describes a large manufacturing plant in North Carolina, where 900 of the 1700 employees are Negroes, and the company expects soon to employ 1200 Negroes. The town has a population of 2000 Negroes. They are so well satisfied here that there is no tendency toward migration. The average worker makes \$100 a month, working eight hours a day, and by working overtime, can almost double this amount. With increasing length of service the man gets a bonus.

The Negro colony has well-built houses, with running water and electric lights. These houses may be had at a low rental, or purchased on a 10-year plan. The company supports a school for nine months in the year, and there is a night school for workers, boys of more than 17 being released from work for a part of the day to attend school. The plant is equipped with lockers and other modern facilities.

Negro leaders, cooperating with the company, have succeeded in almost eliminating drunkenness and other vices, it is declared.

LONDON STRIKE HAS
ENDED IN A FIASCO

Capital Has Resumed as Near an
Approach to Normal Condi-
tions as the Contingencies of
Demobilization Allow

By The Christian Science Monitor special
labor correspondent

LONDON, England.—With the single exception of the engineers in the ship-repairing shops on the banks of the Thames who, at the time of writing, are still on strike for an advance of 15s. per week, and where matters are at a deadlock, both sides appearing to want some one to intervene, London has resumed its normal life—or as near an approach to normal conditions as the contingencies of demobilization will allow.

The attempt on the part of the irresponsible rebel element to bring about a general strike in the engineering trade turned out to be the biggest fiasco even the rebels have to their credit.

An incredibly small percentage responded to the call to "down tools," and it is worthy of note that these were chiefly drawn from a few firms who, to put it mildly, have never been regarded as being in the highest category among employers in matters of wages and general working conditions.

A word of advice or warning to employers may not be out of place in this connection. Just as a small minority of irresponsible agitators may cause disturbance and unrest, so may one or two irresponsible and tactless employers enter into conflict with their own workpeople which may ultimately lead to a strike of the whole district.

Strikes have shown recently an alarming tendency to develop and extend; workers on the best of terms with their employers frequently demonstrate their sympathy with their less fortunate colleagues by sharing the inconveniences and vicissitudes which a prolonged strike entails. At least one of the Coventry strikes which completely dislocated the industry of the whole town was attributable to the stupidity of one firm—even to a single individual in that firm.

Realizing the utter futility of pursuing their policy, the London strike committee (lately the deposed local body of the union) strongly recommended an early resumption of work, to which the shop stewards reluctantly agreed after indulging in an orgy of abuse leveled at the union officials, whom they accused of playing into the hands of the capitalists by breaking the strike.

As an indication of the extent and influence of I. W. W. thought in Great

Britain, it is significant that at the meeting in question an invitation of one of the speakers that those present should break away from the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and form an industrial union on the best approved I. W. W. plan, met with but scant approval.

It has been a perplexing problem among responsible union officials as to how far they could impose discipline among insubordinate members by enforcing the constitutional penalties for which the rules provide, the fear being that strong action may lead to disruption and the formation of yet another organization. Doubtless the action of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers executive in suspending a number of its local committees has had the desired effect and strengthened the hands of the constitutionalists.

It may now be stated that the decision to suspend the London, Glasgow, and Belfast committees took a more drastic form than has been made public; for in addition to suspension, which precludes every one to whom it is applied from holding office for two years, the decision was without prejudice to further consideration and possible exclusion from the society.

Steps are being taken with a view to arranging a meeting of representatives from the three districts affected, when the whole position will be reviewed. Although London is responsible for initiating this conference, it is thought the delegates will assemble in a provincial town.

LABOR MEN OPPOSE
"NO BEER, NO WORK"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Organized labor in New Orleans, which is to say approximately 60 per cent of the skilled and unskilled labor in the city, is opposed to the "No beer, no work" movement, believing it to be merely a trick of the liquor interests to use the workmen and their political power to save the saloon and the distillery.

"It looks as if organized labor is being used in an effort to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for the liquor interests," said Wilbert Black, president of the Central Trades and Labor Council, which represents every labor organization in New Orleans. "I am strongly opposed to it." George W. Moore, president of the Building Trades Council, takes much the same view of the movement. He said:

"No beer, no work" is not a question that should be considered by any union. For years efforts have been made to embroil the unions in questions pertaining to prohibition, and every such attempt has failed. The question of prohibition, or of not working when the nation goes dry, is a personal matter alone; it is decidedly not a union matter."

SERVICE BUREAUX
TO RECEIVE AID

Reductions in Organizations to
Be Avoided, It Is Hoped,
by Private Contributions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Failure of Congress to appropriate the funds needed for maintenance of the United States employment service has made it necessary for the service to accept the offer of financial assistance from private sources in order to continue its work of finding places for retired service men. This assistance, it is believed, will obviate the necessity of making drastic reductions in the service.

Dr. George W. Kirchway, director of the service in this State, believes \$150,000 would tide the organization over till July 1, and the United Council for employment, representing the leading war welfare organizations and organized labor, has named a committee to ascertain what assistance each organization can give.

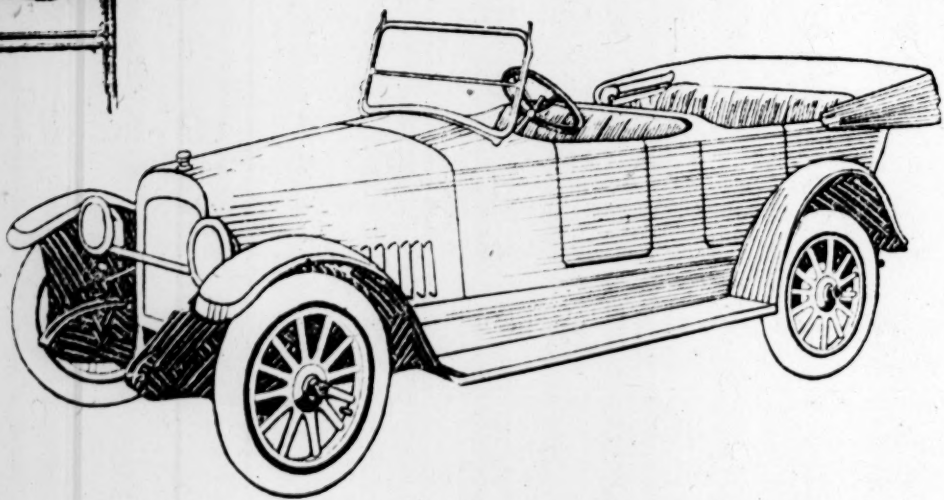
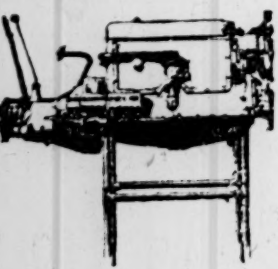
The discharged soldier, therefore, continues to have a number of headquarters where he can register. In addition to the branches of the federal employment service, the New York State Employment Service will continue its offices in Buffalo, Syracuse, Rochester, Albany and Brooklyn, and its special offices for Negro soldiers are 139th Street and Seventh Avenue, in this city. The federal bureau at Camps Mills and Upton are continued, along with those opened by the seventy-seventh division at Madison Avenue and 27th Street, at the Seventh Regiment Armory.

The work of those branches of the federal service which are forced to close will be taken over by the cooperating organizations, which include the War Camp Community Service, the Young Men's Christian Association, the Jewish Welfare Board, the Salvation Army, the Knights of Columbus and the National League for Women's Service.

The state reconstruction commission has recommended that the Legislature appropriate \$50,000 to assist in meeting the unemployment problem. The commission believes the real crisis in the situation is now being approached.

GERMAN OFFICERS DISGUISED

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—La Razon announces that between 12 and 15 German officers arrived here from Amsterdam on board the steamer Frisia under assumed names. Their passports, issued by the Soviet Government in Germany, were issued by the Argentine Consul-General in Hamburg on Dec. 5 of last year. Among the officers was a former submarine captain named Seidel.



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PORTUGAL'S PLIGHT SEEN FROM SPAIN

Methods of Leader Included
Military Force, Reduction of
Price of Necessities, and
Restoring Religious Liberties

Previous articles on the above subject
appeared in The Christian Science Monitor
on March 17, 18 and 19.

IV

By The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—One of the instruments of Paiva Couceiro at the time of writing is his military force; another is his decrees, not only establishing the forms and systems of royalty, but reducing the price of most things that are necessary to life, and trusting to the future to get him out of the economic scrape that he is preparing for himself. It is his simple and conclusive argument that if the royalist effort is successful the royalists will get the necessities from somewhere in due season, and if it is not successful, nothing matters anyhow. Foodstuffs, or rather the prices thereof, are at a very low mark just now, while a stern blockade of the northern country is in the making. His third instrument, which he is now working vigorously, is exercise upon the sentiments, particularly of the religious kind.

Some considerable attention is paid to religion almost daily, either in the way of new decrees restoring liberties, privileges, and establishments to the Roman Catholic clergy, who were discontenanced when the Republic was established, or in some other way showing outward consideration for the Roman Catholic forms, with the virtually expressed intention of making Portugal as much of a Roman Catholic country as her sister Spain.

It is a curious situation. Upon the sentiment of religion, Couceiro and his men are playing to the full. One Sunday recently the garrison troops were marched off to the Church of Carmen; the first time since 1910 that such a thing had happened. The Royal Guard with its flag and band also attended mass, and various ministers and other notabilities, with Couceiro himself, joined them. The hymn, "La Carta," which by royal decree of the "Regent" issued from Oporto, has become the national hymn, was played. After this service Couceiro considered it was a good opportunity to visit every nook and corner of the military quarters, to speak a few words to the soldiers, and to receive expressions of loyalty and determination from the officers. In the afternoon he received the Oporto firemen, and in the Military Hall, on the walls of which an imposing picture of King Manoel was hung, patriotic and very royalist speeches were delivered. The flags and all other emblems of the Republic had been removed from this place to the Eden Theater.

Celebrating Victories

When the news—for what it was worth—came to Oporto that the royalists had taken Aveiro and Coimbra, a great demonstration of the people—with no small but unobtrusive assistance on the part of royalist organizers—was brought about. People came into the place from Foz do Douro, and there was a general assembly before the military headquarters where the monarchy and also Paiva Couceiro and the army were acclaimed. The bands played "La Carta"; the people waved the royalist flags, and the same flags floated above public and private establishments. In the officers' hall, Paiva Couceiro received a deputation of the demonstrators; but this was not enough, the crowd demanding that he should appear upon the balcony and speak to them, which he did, saying that he had confidence in himself and in all others.

Tuy, the Spanish place just across the river Minho, which marks the frontier, is quite one of the most interesting spots at the present time. It buzzes with excitement. Automobiles are always flying through it at top speed, conveying the impression that they are either going to fetch a king from somewhere or communicate with him. Everybody wears a look of enormous and secret importance, as though involved in a conspiracy upon which the fate of a nation rested. It is noted that persons of solemn and distinguished men are continually going to the telegraph office—to telegraph to the King, of course—and so forth. There has just arrived the eldest son of Carlos Braga, a well-known deputy for a northern district, and mystery hangs about him as about all the rest. He will say nothing, and it is generally understood that his business is of the utmost importance since he is always at the telegraph office—doubtless, as it is explained, to communicate with the monarchist chiefs in Spain and other countries.

Valencia, on the Portuguese side of the river, and quite one of the most important places in the royalist scheme of things, is in a very curious state. It is difficult to enter and pass through. The royalists search everybody who goes that way on the pretense of preventing assistance and information from being passed along to republicans beyond, and they are now particularly careful to examine all spaniards and travelers coming in from Spain to see if they have any Madrid newspapers in their possession, and if they have, and the news contained in them is not to the liking of the royalists, such papers are confiscated. It is determined that news favorable to the republicans, emanating from Lisbon, shall not enter the north that way.

Armed Peasants in North

The place has been largely denuded of the real monarchist troops, who have been withdrawn largely for the defense of Oporto, and it is now patrolled by armed peasants who con-

duct their operations according to a system of their own. They enter private houses, arrest some of the persons therein, take a note of others, and carry away belongings that attract their attention. It is said that some of the houses of republicans have been completely sacked, and that the families have fled to neighboring villages where, however, they were again subjected to persecution, and so they hurried away to Spain.

One afternoon recently a cavalry officer, accompanied by two sergeants and an escort, came by train from Oporto to requisition horses, giving as payment therefor notes payable by the executive government at Oporto. It is known that the monarchists there are being well supplied with funds from different quarters. Recently \$15,000 were sent along from Valencia to meet some of the first expenses of the movement. The monarchists everywhere, especially at Tuy, seem always to be well supplied with money, and they never hesitate to spend it when it is a question of assisting their movements or communications. They have requisitioned all the automobiles they can lay their hands upon. Monarchists from everywhere appear to be gathering together at Tuy, conferring, and then moving back or going through to Spain. Since the republic was established many persons prominently connected with the monarchist movement have made Madrid and other cities in Spain their headquarters. They are now humming around Tuy; and, again, royalists are coming up from Lisbon and the southern parts of the country, their route having been through Badajoz on the frontier, then up along the western edge of Spain, skirting the frontier all the way, and so to Tuy, which is the only way by which they can get to the royalist part of the country in these days. It is believed that large quantities of arms are being brought along by royalist agents.

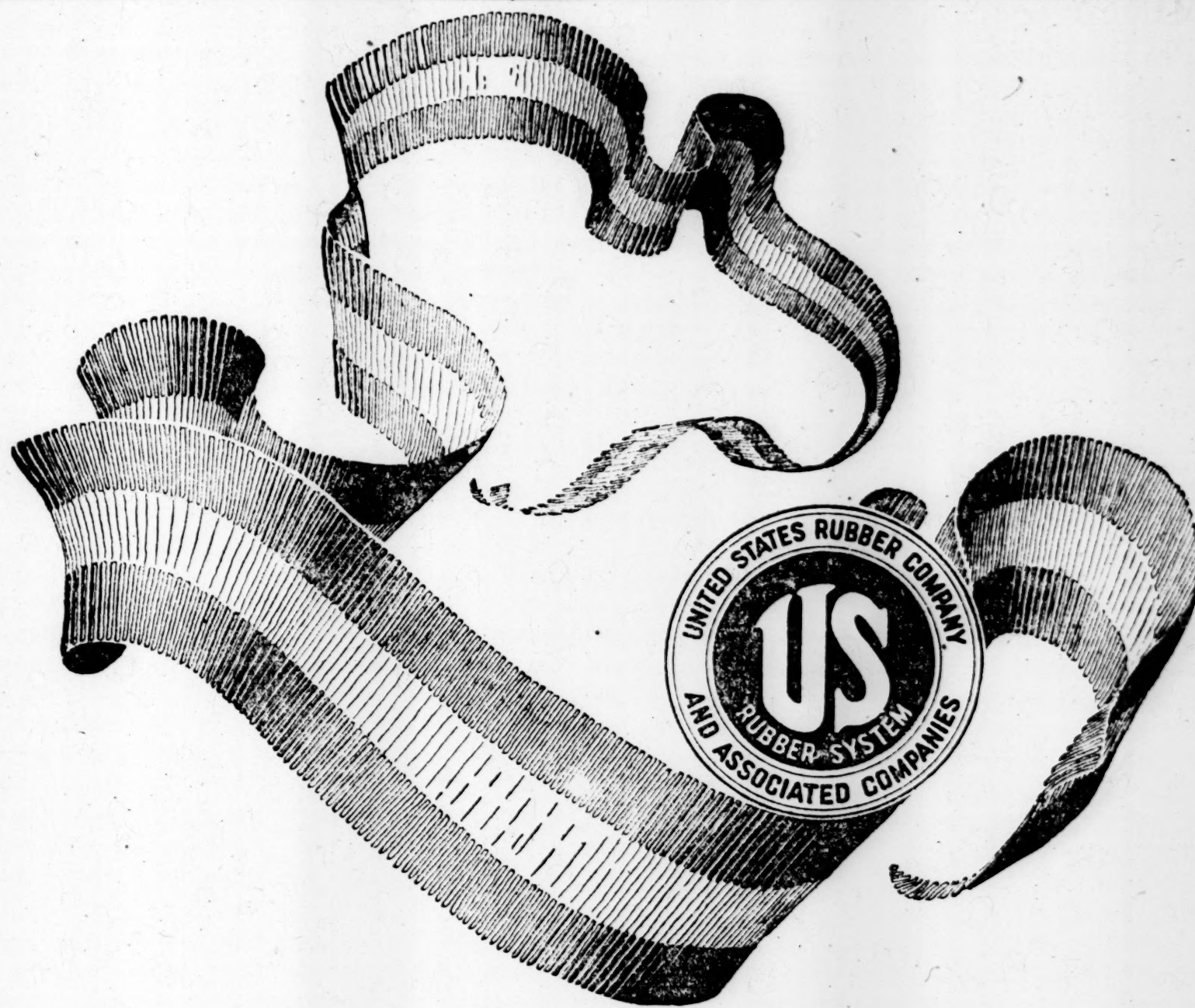
The case of the departure for Madrid of the Foreign Minister, Senhor Luis Magalhães, and the Minister of Food (Oporto royalist ministers, of course) causes increased speculation. The original explanation that they had gone there in order to see about food supplies is now fairly generally discredited, though they would naturally see what could be done in the way of food while attending to other affairs of a more important character. Mystery and secret importance seem to gather thickly round this expedition. New circumstances and incidents are elicited. It appears that one afternoon a courier came along to Tuy from Madrid bearing, as he explained, documents of the utmost importance, which he must take on to Oporto with

the least possible delay. He had already communicated with Oporto, and orders had been given that every possible facility in the way of fast and private traveling by automobile should be accorded him. Great attention was shown toward him, and he duly departed for Oporto, where he arrived at 4 o'clock in the morning. One hour after his arrival, the Foreign Minister left for Spain!

Status as Belligerents

It is now being stated that the said Foreign Minister has actually proceeded to Madrid to look there for the Pretender to the throne! It is also said in some quarters that somebody a little more active and impressive than Dom Manoel is required for the important business on hand. Others insist, as before, that the chief object of the mission is to induce the Spanish Government to recognize the royalists as belligerents, which would give them a status and capacity that they do not at present possess. To support their plea they quote the case of the Cuban war, urging that the United States Government recognized the insurgents as belligerents in the war against Spain. An important monarchist personage at Tuy, one who has had various conversations with Senhor Magalhães before the latter left for Madrid, said that, while he did not admit that this was the special object of the Minister's journey, he felt that if Spain were asked to recognize the royalists as belligerents this should certainly be conceded immediately as a matter of justice. The basis of the claim is the undoubted superiority, according to him, established by the royalists in Spain, both in number and importance, over the supporters of the republic. Therefore, according to international law, accepted by other countries and particularly by Spain, they ought to be conceded the status of belligerents.

There is an interesting item in the newspaper, Faro de Vigo, published at Vigo, the nearest Spanish town of consequence to northern Portugal. It assures its readers that a monarchist of much importance in Oporto told its correspondent there that if the present situation should be prolonged, it might be possible that the solution would be the same as in 1842. At that time there were two contending parties, the friends and enemies of Maria II, just as there are now monarchists and republicans. This state of things was kept up until the arrival of Spanish troops, which brought about an understanding between the rival parties. This authority denied that Manoel was in Portugal, but said that he was very near it, and that the monarchist junta was concentrating its troops.



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GERMANS IN SPAIN ARE STILL ACTIVE

Many German Political and Economic Schemes Have Been Abandoned, but Propaganda Is Still Being Carried On

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—In small items at a time the evidence increases, to the continual discomfiture of Spain—the perfect neutral, as she had claimed to be—that the manner of the sowing entails certain contingencies in the reaping. The newspapers find it most convenient and agreeable to their readers to exclude, so far as possible, such news concerning the Germans in the country, their possessions—or, in some cases, what were their possessions—or their affairs. Times and circumstances have changed since last November, and news of this character does not seem to enhance the good prospects of Spain. Besides, if current Hispano-Germanic affairs in the peninsula are to be investigated at all, some very unpleasant truths must be revealed.

A great display has been made of clearing out the Germans who were known or believed to have been concerned in creating disturbances; but in places where these things are discussed there may be heard accounts of how the hand of authority has been withheld in many cases for reasons that others than Spaniards might not consider good. Again, to remove the Ambassador and his staff (and one hears that the French Government, through whose territory the Prince de Ratibor passed on his way home to Berlin, on hearing from Spain took special precautions to see that he was not molested) was obviously a prime and excellent measure to adopt, but most of the pro-German propaganda machinery, including that for the creation of disturbances on a grand scale, remains almost intact, and any future leader, be he an ambassador from Berlin—and one must come again some time—or one of the many consuls who were the able and skilled lieutenants of the German Embassy, could speedily put the whole thing in motion again.

Germans Active

Many of the German plans have, of course, had to be abandoned, and their economic schemes have had to be much modified, but at the present time German propaganda is still going on, and in some ways it is almost as vigorous as ever, but runs along new lines, the evident object now being to create distrust in the Allies in every possible way. A great point, one hears, is being made of the evidences which it is suggested are now being afforded of Germany's powers of recovery. It is pointed out that, enormous as is the load she has to bear, terrible as is the disappointment, the greatest any nation in the world has surely had to bear, she has faced the problem, not in the way of utter demoralization, as many countries would have done, but with a good heart and magnificent discipline, has proceeded by the most effective measures to put her house in order, as instanced by the firm and thorough measures she has taken in dealing with the Bolshevik danger. The value of this argument is not to be lightly dismissed, nor the power of the suggestion to a country like Spain, steeped as it has been in Germanism, that under the republic, Germany will quickly recover, and is still capable of being an exceedingly valuable friend. On the other hand, cases occur here and there of Germans being arrested in different parts of the country on suspicion, and sometimes on more than suspicion, of being concerned in the various attempts to add to the labor and other troubles with which Spain is now so seriously afflicted.

Amid these circumstances there are doubts and uneasiness in many quarters. Recently in the Chamber the question had to be raised of supplying more money for the upkeep of the Germans interned in Spain, where they have been marvelously well treated. As things are, the granting of supplies for this purpose is naturally not such a welcome matter as once it might have been, and objec-

tions are raised in some quarters; but it is pointed out governmentally that obligations of this kind have to be met, and that in the end Germany must give recompense. Now there is again the question of the German and Austrian ships interned in Spanish harbors, which of necessity must be a very sore matter with Spaniards, who see how stupidly the government trifled with this question and truckled to Germany while the latter remained undefeated, and now find those ships being taken away from Spanish waters by the Allies, who claim them.

Flying the Inter-Allied Flag

The Premier, as already reported, declared it to be highly impolitic to discuss this matter in the Chamber, in view of the fact that delicate negotiations with the allied powers were taking place, but the cold truth is now apparent that, whatever the negotiations may be, the ships are being taken. At Cadiz there have been, since the beginning of the war, three Austrian steamships—the Absirtea (4132 tons), the Eros (2781 tons), and the Kobe (4579 tons), and these have now hoisted the inter-allied flag and are being dispatched, the first named to Italy and the other two to Marseilles. There are four German ships in the same harbor, and it is stated that they are to follow suit, and that the five Austrian ships at Ferrol are the next on the list. A few days ago the new French Ambassador to Spain, M. Alapetite, and the Marquis Carliotti, the Italian Ambassador, paid a visit to the Foreign Office, and were conferring there for some time. Such matters always exciting comment and curiosity, it was given out that the ambassadors were there for the purpose of delivering to Spain some kind of an allied note concerning Morocco, but the truth is that they attended in reference to these German ships, and to mention their arrangements for taking them over.

Another German question has arisen. It is desired to know how many Spaniards there may be in Germany who are still kept in some sort of imprisonment and not allowed to return home or to communicate with their relatives. The newspaper, *El Noroeste*, of Corunna, tells a story, obviously true, which has created much uneasiness. In December, 1916, the wreckage of a Spanish fishing boat, named the Eduarda, was found on the coast at Riazor. It was in due time presumed that the crew had been lost, nothing whatever having been heard of them—until now. But the wife of one of the missing sailors has just received a letter from her husband in Germany, written in his own handwriting, and expressing his fervent desire to get back to Corunna. He tells the story of how it is that he finds himself where he is and cannot get back. He says that they were fishing in their own waters one day, when a violent storm arose, and the crew of the Eduarda found themselves utterly unable to retain control of their boat. The heavy seas flung her toward the coast, and, after she had struck a rock, a big hole was rent in her side and she sank, the crew being left to swim for their lives in a very angry sea. They vainly tried to reach the shore, and after half an hour of this, and when they were about exhausted, a small black speck appeared on the waters and advanced rapidly toward them. It was late in the afternoon, and the light was fading; but to the joy of the shipwrecked men, they soon perceived that it was a ship of sorts that was approaching them, and their satisfaction was not materially reduced when they knew by its lying so low on the water that it was a submarine.

It proved to be a German submarine, which came up alongside them and took them on board. Naturally, as soon as the men had recovered themselves, their first request was that they might be put ashore. The commander of the submarine, however, who is described as a red-faced German with blue eyes and a rather stupid way of looking at people, laughed at them, and told them in good Castilian that their appeals were futile. The fishermen protested that if they were landed they would never mention to anyone how they had come to be saved; they swore that nothing would induce them to tell anyone that this German submarine was prowling so close in to the Spanish shore. The commander, however, emphatically said the fishermen would have to go back with him to Germany.



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HENRY CABOT LODGE ASSAILS THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS PLAN

UNIVERSITY MAN IN BOSTON DEBATE ON LEAGUE OF NATIONS

How comes it that a university president has the temerity to step out into the arena of practical affairs, to join in discussion of a great public question with an opponent who is generally accepted as an expert in the debating and handling of public business?

That is what many people are asking. The answer is, that the matter, there is something unusual, something encouraging, in the fact that a university man, a theorist as they would have it, is willing to leave his academic seclusion and subject himself to the chances of debate on a public platform with a man who has made public affairs his profession, who has had long experience in the ways and means of political discussion and the swaying of great audiences, and to whom the carrying of debate and controversy to a successful issue has been for years an everyday affair. Popular comment has taken some such form as this:

"Harvard's president is a brave man, and public-spirited! He is tackling Senator Lodge on Lodge's own ground. Lodge knows the game. He has learned it in the daily give and take of Senate debates and in political conventions with a big fight on. Lowell didn't have to do it; he could have stayed quietly in his office at Harvard and no one would have noticed. But Lowell challenged the Senator, and now the whole country is talking about this debate and thinking out the proposal for a League of Nations! It's in ways like this that college professors make good!"

As a matter of fact, A. Lawrence Lowell is not the first president of Harvard to enter publicly into the discussion of important public questions. His predecessor, President Eliot, though considered by many to hold himself aloof from popular discussions during the early and middle period of his incumbency, years in which the university showed its greatest development and expansion under his direction and influence, did in his later period, as he has done since his retirement, willingly lend himself to discussions of the problems of Labor and Capital, education, and public improvement, not to mention international issues. His Sunday afternoons of some years ago, voluntarily given over to answering the questions of the, at that time, somewhat hostile labor unionists, did much to bridge the chasm between the college man and organized labor. And the recent activities of Harvard professors in the war, when in many instances they proved their ability to take precedence over a practical business man in the handling of practical matters, is only evidence of the growing conviction, both within and without the universities, that the academic career is, in a measure, abortive unless it is made to translate itself in terms of beneficial action in the world of practical affairs.

And after all, President Lowell's action in inviting the debate of last evening was only the logical step for one of his natural intensity, interested in the promotion of an idea that he holds to be a matter of right. For Mr. Lowell has for many months past been very actively concerned in the League to Enforce Peace, and as president of that organization has not only believed that the proposed League of Nations offered the readiest means to world peace but has traveled all over the United States to urge its adoption. To such a campaign of speech-making in defense of the League, the challenge to Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, as the chief opponent of the League in the form now proposed, came as a fitting culmination. How far the League to Enforce Peace has been instrumental in getting the League of Nations plan to provide for automatic action when ever war threatens the world is difficult to say, but it is that phase of the plan which has been deemed important by the League to Enforce Peace and which has enlisted its present support. And President Lowell's handling of the matter has shown that he does not consider the proposed League a departure from the Washington preparatory alliance for the United States. Rather has he seen the action now proposed as the natural development of the community idea, which, limited and parochial by force of the conditions of Washington's day, has expanded until at present its conception is of world-wide proportions; the United States is not so much entering upon an alliance with particular nations as it is joining in a great cooperative movement of the nations to establish a world community.

Those who know Mr. Lowell best, however, do not see in his meeting with Senator Lodge any infringement of the notion that men in academic position ought to enter upon public discussion of merely political questions. His attitude has seemed to be always steadily against the idea of political college presidents or college professors, just as he has shown no sympathy with the idea of political ministers and political sermons. His willingness to undertake this debate upon the League of Nations can be taken to mean only this, that in his opinion it is fitting for a university official to enter upon such public discussions only when there is something at stake other than politics; in short, when the discussion involves a moral issue.

BALTIC ROYAL CROWN OFFERED

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia. Arrival of an English squadron at Liban, with an English commission having military and political power to open relations with the Lithuanian Government, was announced yesterday. In official dispatches quoting the Lithuanian Press Bureau, Prince Adolf Friedrich of Mecklenburg is reported to have been offered the Baltic Royal Crown.

United States Senator From Massachusetts Meets Harvard University President on Public Platform in Symphony Hall

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—What a challenge can do in the way of focusing attention on a public question of great importance was shown last evening in this city, when the Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator from Massachusetts, and A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, met on the public platform to debate the League of



A. Lawrence Lowell

Nations plan. Both speakers, of course, are men of national reputation, each a leader in his chosen field; and in a way, although the audience actually numbered less than 3000 people, it may be said that the whole country was following every word spoken at this meeting.

The people who got into Symphony Hall, where the debate took place, were enough to crowd it from doorways to topmost balconies, and they did their best to make up in attention and encouraging applause for the absence of the 14,000 or 15,000 others who had tried in vain to secure tickets by means of the elaborate system of application and chance selection that had been devised by the committee in an effort to obviate favoritism in the filling of the available seats. The newspapers offered space for the unsuccessful by unusual arrangements for printing complete verbatim reports of the discussion, one or two of them issuing extras while the speaking was in progress, regardless of the fact that it was impossible to get in all that took place at so early an hour. This morning's papers, as a rule, printed the full report, and in several instances arrangements were made for subsequent issuing of the text of the debate in pamphlet form by newspapers or business interests, while the news association wires out of the city during the night were kept busy in distributing the report all over the country.

Utmost Decorum Shown

Perhaps, amid the interest which the announcement of this debate excited, there were people in the audience who had visions of unconventional features, like those which have marked certain other debates in which Senator Lodge has been a contestant in this State in the past. But there was nothing of the sort to distinguish the proceedings. On the contrary, everything went off with the utmost decorum. There was obvious courtesy on the part of each debater toward the other, as might be held fitting for men coming from similar social groups, friends, the one and elder, an alumnus of the same university over which the younger is president.

The course of the argument was at first extremely moderate, with strokes not broad enough to start more than perfunctory response; but with a gradual crescendo of force and interest, there was something approaching real enthusiasm at the close, when the Senator metaphorically waved the country's flag with telling effect. In the case of both speakers it was apparent that, on the whole, they were in the house of their friends. So far as the audience made itself vocal, one might guess that it favored the League of Nations idea, but was, on the whole, sympathetic with the Senator's disapproval of President Wilson's tactics in declining to take the Senate into his confidence on League matters.

Singing Before Debate

Before the speakers entered the hall, there was some very good singing, in which the audience was led through a verse or two of "Onward Christian Soldiers," and William Roscoe Thayer's "Hymn of Welcome," and after the two debaters had come in, accompanying the Hon. Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, the president of the convention, and had been given the conventional applause, the audience

sang a verse of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Though the platform, apart from the space reserved for the rostrum and the speakers' chairs, was crowded, it was apparent that not all those who occupied places there were singers, but the main body of the audience lifted up their voices with much spirit. President Lowell was the only one of the three speakers who essayed to join in.

Governor Opens Meeting

Governor Coolidge opened the meeting at 8:15, and after briefly pointing out the importance of the gathering and the good fortune of Massachusetts in having such able and distinguished men to discuss the topic of the evening, made way for Senator Lodge. It had been arranged that the Senator, as being the challenged party, should speak first, for an hour; that President Lowell should then have the floor

enact on the rights of the United States to a burglary, allowed that the natural corrective measure was to shoot the burglar; that is, in this case, to shoot the covenant full of criticism. President Lowell, making the point that the proper corrective was constructive, not destructive criticism, agreed that one could correct burglary by shooting the burglar. "But," he said, "you don't do it for his benefit and improvement!"

President Lowell made much out of the idea that the League of Nations plan illustrated the manner in which the nations, by taking advantage of their points of contact, were able to draw together, and thus to develop a better understanding rather than new points of friction; also out of the statement that he did not feel the slightest interest in the question as to who was responsible for the League of Nations plan, since the only interest for any of us in this was the question as to whether it is a good plan.

Relative Voting Strength

When a reference to Washington's Farewell Address raised sounds of amusement from the audience, he raised his hand quickly, with the words: "Don't laugh at the Farewell Address! It is one of the finest documents ever written. So are the Ten Commandments!" Speaking of the relative voting strength of the different member nations in the League, Mr. Lowell let out the secret that the votes of such countries as Panama and Cuba would be influenced very largely by this country, and remarked, with a look toward the Senator, "He can't say that, but I can!"

Senator Starts to Speak

Senator Lodge looked well set up and competent in dark outworn suit, with just a touch of audacity in the rosette that nestled in the buttonhole of his coat lapel. President Lowell, like the Governor, was in evening clothes and without a rose, but he, too, had a look of competence, and he followed the opening of the debate by his opponent with perfect equanimity. The Senator did not strike a very rapid pace. He made his points deliberately, speaking without manuscript and with only occasional reference to documents on the desk at his side; and the audience in its turn was equally deliberate in applauding the main features of his argument.

The applause was often a bit hesitant, but flared up vigorously when his words touched a patriotic note or took a humorous turn. Ready applause greeted his statements that he was not opposed to a League of Nations, but that the form now proposed needed revision; likewise his observation that he never had been able to understand how the Monroe Doctrine fence could be "extended" by tearing it down; but there was real enthusiasm for his declaration that the Nation should retain control of its immigration as something that concerns itself alone. He asked his hearers to note well Article 10 of the League covenant and consider it in their homes. It was one of the few that are clear, he said. It would pledge the country to guarantee the territorial integrity of every member state, and if the pledge were made it would have to be lived up to.

Issue Accepted

When he asked if the nation were ready to make such a guarantee and to send its army and navy to enforce the guarantee, there were cries of "Yes, yes!" repeated from distant parts of the hall, but they were quickly drowned out by a deeper wave of "No, no!" The Senator accepted the issue, saying that perhaps the time had come to do it, but that the question deserved the most careful consideration. He closed his opening period promptly at 9:15.

Welcome to President Lowell

President Lowell got a hearty welcome when Governor Coolidge, referring to his work as author and teacher, introduced him as one "versed in the science of government," and after some friendly references to Senator Lodge as one with whom he usually agreed, and who, by virtue of his long and honorable public service, he was accustomed to think of almost as "an institution," he made a palpable hit—almost the first that tended to give the flavor of a real debate—by declaring that he agreed with the Senator that the convention ought to be redrawn, but whereas the speaker believed the instrument should be adopted after revision, the Senator had not stated whether he believed it ought to be adopted or not!

Rejoinder to Burglar Simile

Mr. Lowell also got the audience in a very friendly mood by his rejoinder to Senator Lodge's burglar simile. The Senator, likening the encroachments made by the League cov-

enant on the rights of the United States to a burglary, allowed that the natural corrective measure was to shoot the burglar; that is, in this case, to shoot the covenant full of criticism. President Lowell, making the point that the proper corrective was constructive, not destructive criticism, agreed that one could correct burglary by shooting the burglar. "But," he said, "you don't do it for his benefit and improvement!"

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President Lowell made much out of the idea that the League of Nations plan illustrated the manner in which the nations, by taking advantage of their points of contact, were able to draw together, and thus to develop a better understanding rather than new points of friction; also out of the statement that he did not feel the slightest interest in the question as to who was responsible for the League of Nations plan, since the only interest for any of us in this was the question as to whether it is a good plan.

Senator Lodge's Rebuttal

Senator Lodge in rebuttal warmed visibly and his answers to President Lowell's sallies brought out sharp volleys of applause from an audience that was at times cheering and shouting as well as applauding. He declared that he had said he was in favor of the League plan if it should be put into proper form to secure the world against war. "The greatest and most spontaneous applause of the evening came when Senator Lodge, in refutation, voiced the objection to the way and manner in which President Wilson had refrained from laying before the United States Senate a draft of the covenant."

The Senator said Lincoln and Grant and others had done such things and that no man was too great to tread the same path. This statement was greeted with shouts and cries, among them, "Put the blame where it belongs!"

A strong play upon Americanism and patriotism was made by Senator Lodge in closing. He bespoke his love for America and things American, and each patriotic peroration found increasing warmth in the applause of the audience.

Governor Coolidge's Remarks

Calvin Coolidge, Governor of Massachusetts, in introducing Senator Lodge, spoke, in part, as follows: "We meet here as representatives of a great people to listen to the discussion of a great question by great men. All America has but one desire, the security of the peace, by facts and by parchment, which her brave sons have wrought by the sword. It is a duty we owe alike to the living and the dead."

"Fortunate is Massachusetts that she has among her sons two men so eminently trained for the task of our enlightenment, a senior Senator of the Commonwealth, and the president of a university established in her constitution. Wherever statesmen gather, wherever men love letters, this day's discussion will be read and pondered. Of these great men in learning and experience, wise in the science and practice of government, the first to address you is a Senator distinguished at home and famous everywhere—Henry Cabot Lodge."

Senator Lodge's Opening

Outlines Position as Opponent to League's Constitution

In his opening of the debate, Henry Cabot Lodge, United States Senator, said:

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen, My Fellow Americans: I am largely indebted to President Lowell for this opportunity to address this audience. He and I are friends of many years, both Republicans. He is the president of our great university, one of the most important and influential places in the United States. He is also an eminent student and historian of politics and government. He and I may differ as to methods in this great question now before the people, but I am sure that in regard to the security of the peace of the world and the welfare of the United States we do not differ in purposes.

I am going to say a single word, if you will permit me, as to my own position. I have tried to state it over and over again. I thought I had stated it in plain English. But there are those who find in misrepresentation a convenient weapon for controversy, and there are others, most excellent people, who perhaps have not

seen what I have said and who possibly have misunderstood me. It has been said that I am against any League of Nations. I am not; far from it. I am anxious to have the nations, the free nations of the world, united in a league, as we call it, a society, as the French call it, but united, to do all that can be done to secure the future peace of the world and to bring about a general disarmament. Favors League Idea

I have also been charged with inconsistency. In the autumn of 1914, Theodore Roosevelt made a speech in which he brought forward the idea of a League of Nations for the prevention of future wars. In the following June, of 1915, speaking at Union College in New York on commencement, I took up the same idea and discussed the establishment of a League of Nations backed by force. I spoke of it only in general terms. I spoke again in favor of it in the following winter before the meeting of the League to Enforce Peace. But the more I reflected upon it and the more I studied it the more difficult the problem appeared to me. It became very clear to me that in trying to do too much we might lose all; that there were many obstacles and many dangers in the way; and that it would require the greatest skill and self-restraint on the part of the nations to make any league that would really promote and strengthen and make more secure the peace of the world.

In January, 1917, the President of the United States brought forward a

session. Every one of our allies will with delight grant this request if President Wilson chooses to make it, and it will be a great misfortune if it is not made."

Feels Position Justified

Two weeks before his death, I was with Theodore Roosevelt for some hours, seeing him for two mornings in succession. The draft now before the country was not then before us, but we discussed fully the League of Nations in all its bearings. We were in entire agreement. The position that I have taken, and now take, had his full approval. The line I have followed in the Senate and elsewhere was the one he wished to have followed. I do not say this to transfer any responsibility from my shoulders to his. All I do and all I say is on my own responsibility alone. But it is a help and a strength to me to feel that I have behind me the approval, the support of the great American, the great patriot, the great man whose death has been such a grievous loss, not only to the United States, but to the entire world in this hour.

Now, just a word in regard to inconsistency. I do not think I have been inconsistent, but it does not matter whether I have or not. Individual inconsistencies have no relation to the merits of any question. If nobody ever changed their minds, it would be a stagnant world. The only difficulty



Henry Cabot Lodge

plan for a League to Enforce Peace in an address to the Senate, and I discussed it at some length, showing the dangers of the proposition and the perils which it would bring not only to peace but to the United States.

During all this time, I may say, I was in consultation or I was talking with Theodore Roosevelt in regard to it. His position and mine did not then differ.

On Dec. 1 I made a speech in the Senate in which I discussed the 14 points and some of the momentous questions raised by the proposition for a League of Nations.

Roosevelt Quoted

Colonel Roosevelt wrote an article in the Kansas City Star upon that speech, approving it and commending it. I read a single paragraph from it: "Our need is not as great as that of the vast scattered British Empire, for our dominions are pretty much in a ring fence. We ought not to undertake the task of policing Europe, Asia and Northern Africa; neither ought we to permit any interference with the Monroe Doctrine, or any attempt by Europe or Asia to police America. Mexico is our Balkan peninsula. Some day we will have to deal with it. All the coasts and islands which in any way approach the Panama Canal must be dealt with by this nation, and by this nation in accordance with the Monroe Doctrine."

On Jan. 3 of the present year—the Friday before his death—he dictated another editorial, which appeared in the Kansas City Star. I wish time would permit me to read it all, but I will read only one paragraph: "Let each nation reserve to itself and for its own decision, and let it clearly set forth, questions which are non-justiciable. Finally, make it perfectly clear that we do not intend to take a position of an international 'Meddlesome Mattie.' The American people do not wish to go into an overseas war unless for a very great cause, and where the issue is absolutely plain. Therefore, we do not wish to undertake the responsibility of sending our gallant young men to die in obscure fights in the Balkans or in Central Europe, or in a war we do not approve of. Moreover, the American people do not intend to give up the Monroe Doctrine. Let civilized Europe and Asia introduce some kind of police system in the weak and disorderly countries at their thresholds, but let the United States treat Mexico as our Balkan peninsula and refuse to allow European or Asiatic powers to interfere on this continent in any way that implies permanent or semi-permanent pos-

comes, as it comes with many habits, harmless in moderation, but dangerous in excess."

Mr. Wilson Quoted

When inconsistencies become excessive they are apt to suggest self-seeking and insincerity or lack of real conviction.

I think it is hardly worth while to discuss inconsistencies. No one can tell where the discussion may lead. On May 6, 1914, at the unveiling of the Barry monument in Washington, President Wilson said:

"There are just as vital things stirring now that concern the existence of the nation as were stirring then, and every man who worthily stands in this presence should examine himself and see whether he has the full conception of what it means that America should live her own life. Washington saw it when he wrote his farewell address. It was not solely because of passing and transient circumstances that Washington said that we must keep from entangling alliances."

I pause a moment to say that Washington did not say that we should keep clear from entangling alliances in the far west address. He said that we should keep clear of permanent alliances, and that temporary alliances would be sufficient to meet an emergency—as they were in the war just closed.

I merely mention this because the phrase "entangling alliances," which is so familiar to the country, was the utterance of Thomas Jefferson in his first inaugural. He warned us from entangling alliances. He, too, like Washington, I know is considered antiquated by many people. I merely recall it for the benefit of Jeffersonian Democrats, if any still survive.

The Monroe Doctrine

In Washington, on Jan. 6, 1916, addressing the Pan-American Congress, President Wilson said: "The Monroe Doctrine was proclaimed by the United States on her own authority. It always has been maintained, and always will be maintained, upon her own responsibility." I think I am not to blame for wishing it to be maintained now.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, we are all agreed in desiring the security of the peace of the world. I am not going to argue such a question as that. We all hate war, and let me say to you that nobody can hate or abhor war more than those upon whose shoulders rested the dread responsibility of declaring war and sending forth the flower of our youth to bat-

tle. A man who has once borne that responsibility never can forget it. I should no more think of arguing to you that peace is better than war than I should think of insulting your intelligence by arguing that virtue was better than vice. We may dismiss it. We are equally desirous. I think most of us certainly are desirous of doing all we can, through a union, or league, or alliance of the nations, to make the peace of the world secure—more secure, at all events, than it has ever been before. I will not stop to argue that.

Wants Peace Assured

The question before us, the only question of a practical nature, is whether the league that has been drafted by the commission of the Peace Conference and laid before it will tend to secure the peace of the world as it stands, and whether it is just and fair to the United States of America. That is the question, and I want now, very briefly, to bring it to the test.

Wars between nations come from contacts. A nation with which we have no contact is a nation with which we should never fight. But contacts, foreign relations between nations are necessary and inevitable, and the object of all diplomacy and statesmanship is to make these contacts and relations as harmonious as possible, because in these contacts is found the origin of all war.

Many Leagues for Peace

In this scheme for a league now before us we create a number of new contracts, a number of new relations, which nations have not undertaken before to create. There have been many leagues. There is nothing new in the idea of a league. They go back to the days of Greece. There is the Peace of Westphalia, the League of Cambrai. I believe there are some 30 altogether in the pages of history, none of them very successful. And in the Holy Alliance of 1815 another attempt was made, and that time a league to preserve peace. But we are approaching this league on a different basis and on a different theory from any I believe ever attempted. We are reaching for a great object, playing for a great stake. But we are creating new contracts. Therefore, we should examine all the propositions with the utmost care before we give an assent to them.

I take first the form of the draft without regard to its substance. There were four drafts presented to the commission; one by Italy, one by France, one by the United States, and one by Great Britain. The British draft was the one selected. You can find in the treaty, if you will compare it with the plan put forth by General Smuts in January, that some paragraphs were taken from his plan, with but slight changes. How nearly the draft presented conforms to the British draft I have no means of knowing.

League Draft Criticized

The drafts offered by the other countries have never been discussed, although we are living in the era of open covenants openly arrived at. I hope in the course of a few years that those drafts may appear in the volumes published by Congress which contain an account of our foreign relations. The draft appears to me, and I think to anyone who has examined it with care, to have been very loosely and obscurely drawn. It seems to me that Lord Robert Cecil, whom I believe is principally responsible for it, should have put it in the hands of a parliamentary draftsman before it was submitted. A constitution or a treaty ought to be in legal, statutory or constitutional language, and not in the language selected for this purpose.

The language of that draft is of immense importance, because it is necessary that there should be just as few differences of opinion as to the meaning of the articles of that draft as human ingenuity can provide against. No man, be he president or senator, can fix what the interpretation of that draft is. The draft itself, the articles themselves, should answer as far as possible all questions. There is no court to pass upon them. They would have to be decided by the nine powers whose representatives compose the Executive Council. The people who are for this draft of a league, and those who are against it, differ about the construction of nearly every article. And not only that, but those who are for it differ among themselves, and those who are against it differ among themselves, as to its construction. There will be differences arising out of that very uncertainty. There will be differences arising before a twelvemonth has passed among the very nations that signed it.

Mr. Taft's View

Mr. Taft said on the 7th of March: "Undoubtedly the covenant needs revision. It is not symmetrically arranged. Its meaning has to be dug out, and the language is ponderous and in diplomatic patois."

I have said nothing about the draft as severe or as well put and as thoroughly descriptive as that.

Lately the phrase has been much used, especially when an answer was not very satisfactory. That criticism must be constructive, not destructive. It was a convenient way of answering awkward questions, and evidently those who used it, and use it freely have never stopped to think that there are some cases where criticism must be constructive as well as destructive, and some where it must be destructive alone. For instance, in discussing slavery, we criticize it in order to kill, and we do not expect that a substitute shall be offered for it. If a burglar breaks into my house and threatens the life of my wife and children, I should try if I could to shoot him. That is destructive criticism, and I should not think it necessary to precede it with a proposition that he should engage in some other and less dangerous occupation.

Now this is a case where constructive criticism is clearly needed, and my first constructive criticism is that

LEAGUE WOULD BRING BETTER UNDERSTANDING, SAYS MR. LOWELL

this league ought to be redrafted and put in language that everybody can understand. By doing that you will remove at once many causes of difference and dispute, and you want the instrument to diminish disputes, increase harmony, because its purpose is to promote peace.

Another question point which applies not only to the necessity of clear and definite language in the great instrument but to the whole treaty, or to any treaty or any alliance or league that we make, and that is to remember this—that the sanctity of treaties is above everything else, important. Whatever a country agrees to, that the country must maintain.

Sanctity of Treaties

The sanctity of treaties lies at the basis of all peace, and, therefore, we must be as careful as possible to remove all chances of disagreement arising out of conflicting interpretations of language.

As I have said, my first constructive criticism is that we should have a revision of the language and form of the draft.

Now, in discussing the draft of the league, I can only deal with the most important points. To analyze those articles of that league as they should be analyzed would take many hours. But I will speak of one point which runs all through it—one objection, as it seems to me, which runs all through it—and that is that there are so many places where it says that the Executive Council—which is the real seat of authority—the Executive Council shall recommend, or advise, or propose measures, and it falls to say by what vote they shall do it. There are one or two places where it is stated there shall be a two-thirds vote; another case where it is unanimous; but in most cases it is not stated.

Now, either there should be a clause in there saying "where not otherwise stated, the decision of the Executive Council shall be by a majority vote," or else it ought to be expressed in every article where they are called upon to make a recommendation, or a proposal, or a decision of any kind.

Ambiguity Decided

Again let me quote from Mr. Taft, who says, speaking of ambiguous phrases:

"One of these, for instance, is in respect to the Executive Council. Will it need a unanimous vote, or will a majority vote be sufficient, where there is no specification?"

That puts the point extremely well, and I think there should be another change. I offer that as a second constructive criticism.

I now come to what seems to me a very vital point indeed, and that is the Monroe Doctrine. I shall not undertake to trace the history of the doctrine or of its development since Mr. Monroe first declared it. But in its essence it rests upon this proposition of separating the Americans from Europe in all matters political. It rests on the differentiation of the American Hemisphere from Europe, and therefore I have found it difficult to understand an argument first advanced with more confidence, perhaps, than it is now, that we preserve the Monroe Doctrine by extending it. The Monroe Doctrine was the invisible line that we drew around the American Hemisphere. It was the fence that we put around to exclude other nations from meddling in American affairs, and I have never been able to get it through my head how you can preserve a fence by taking it down.

The Monroe Doctrine is the corollary of Washington's foreign policy declared in the Farewell Address. I am not going to have any argument upon it, but it is a mistake to consider the policy laid down by Washington and Monroe as ephemeral and necessarily transient. As Mr. Wilson well said, Washington's doctrine was not transient. It may be wrong; the time may have come to discard it; but it is not ephemeral because it rests on two permanent facts, human nature and geography.

The World Unchanged

Human nature, you may say, has changed. When you study the history of the past as far as we have a history there is a curious similarity in it at all stages. But one thing is certain—not even the wisest and most optimistic of reformers can change the geography of the globe. They say communication has quickened enormously. The Atlantic Ocean is not what it was as a barrier, or the Pacific either, I suppose. But do not forget that even under modern conditions the silver street, the little channel only 20 miles wide, was England's bulwark and defense in this last war. Do not underestimate the 2000 miles of Atlantic. It was on that that the Monroe Doctrine, the corollary of Washington's policy, rested.

Great systems of morality and philosophy have been taught and preached, 2000, 2500, 3000 years ago. They may be wrong. But they are neither transient nor ephemeral, because they rest upon the eternal verities. And when you come to discard a policy like that it is well to realize what you are abandoning and what its importance is.

Monroe Doctrine of Today

The Monroe Doctrine has been expanded. A resolution was passed unanimously in the Senate a few years ago stating that the United States would regard it as an act of hostility for any corporation or association or any other nation to take possession of Magdalena Bay, being a post of great strategic, naval and military advantage. It did not rest on the Monroe Doctrine. It rested on something deeper than that. It rested on the basis of the Monroe Doctrine, the great law of self-preservation. They say that if we demand the exclusion of the Monroe Doctrine from the operation of the league, they will demand compensation. Very well. Let them exclude us from meddling in Europe. That is not a burden that we are seeking to bear. We are ready to go there

at any time to save the world from barbarism and tyranny, but we are not desirous of interfering in every obscure quarrel that may spring up in the Balkans. Mr. Taft says that the covenant "should be made more definite by a large reservation of the Monroe Doctrine."

I agree entirely. I offer, as my third constructive criticism, that there should be a large reservation of the Monroe Doctrine, and when the leading advocate of this draft takes that position it seems to me it cannot be a very unreasonable one.

There is the question of immigration which this treaty reaches under the non-justiciable questions. I am told, I believe I have followed it through all the windings, that a final decision could only be reached by unanimity, and it is said that the league would not be unanimous. I think that highly probable, but I deny the jurisdiction. I cannot personally accede to the proposition that other nations, that a body of men in executive council where we as a nation have but one vote, shall have any power, unanimous or otherwise, to say who shall come into the United States.

Racial Problems

It must not be within the jurisdiction of the league at all. It lies at the foundation of national character and national well being. There should be no possible jurisdiction over the power which defends this country from a flood of Japanese, Chinese and Hindu labor.

Domestic Rights Involved

The tariff is involved in the article for the boycott. The coastwise trade is involved in Article 21. I think we ought to settle our own import duties. They say it is a domestic question. So it is, so is immigration, but they are domestic questions with international relations.

Moreover—and I know some people think this is a far-fetched objection, but having other nations meddle with our tariff runs up against a provision of the Constitution. The Constitution provides that all revenue bills shall originate in the House of Representatives. Now I do not offer that as a final objection. No doubt we could amend our Constitution to fit the league, but it would take some time, and I think it is better to steer clear of the Constitution in cases like that. And I offer an amendment, already proposed by Senator Owen of Oklahoma, an ardent Democrat, and a supporter of the league, to exclude international questions of the character of immigration and the tariff from the jurisdiction of the league. I offer that as a fourth constructive criticism.

This treaty is indissoluble. There is no provision for withdrawal or termination. In the old days—very old days—they were in the habit of beginning treaties by swearing eternal friendship—which made them last no longer. That has been given up. In modern times almost all the treaties that we now have contain provisions for termination or withdrawal on notice. If there is no provision for withdrawal you are thrown back on denunciation or abrogation by one nation.

I have been surprised to hear in the Senate and elsewhere the statement that this was only a treaty and we could abrogate it by an act of Congress at any time, as we can under the decisions of the Supreme Court. Why, ladies and gentlemen, nothing could be worse than that. No greater misfortune could befall the peace of the world than to have a nation, especially a powerful nation, abrogate the treaty.

It is usually a preliminary to war. It is in many cases, at least. There ought to be some provision by which a withdrawal could be effected without any breach of the peace or any injury to the cause.

Mr. Taft says: "The covenant should also make more definite as to when its obligations may be terminated." I offer that as another constructive criticism.

Article XIX Discussed

I am obliged to move rapidly, for my time is expiring, but there are two great points that I cannot leave wholly untouched. One is Article XIX, providing for mandatories. It does not say who shall select the mandatory. That is, that a nation may be selected to take charge of a weak or a backward people and be appointed by the league to that work. It has been suggested that we should take charge of Constantinople, that we should take charge of Armenia and Mesopotamia and Syria. I am not going to argue that at length. I am not as deeply opposed to that provision as many others as most other people are, as I believe the American people is. But it is a very grave responsibility to take—to take charge of some distant people, furnish them with civilians to carry on their government, furnish them with an army to protect them, and send our young men away on that business. We have done it in Haiti, we have done it in San Domingo, we have done it in Nicaragua, and are doing it now. That is all going to argue the Monroe Doctrine; that is all within our own "rink fence." We must do it; we owe it to the world; and we are quite capable of doing it successfully. But this is a demand to go out through Asia, Africa and Europe and take up the tutelage of other people.

Then comes Article X. That is the most important article in the whole treaty. That is the one that I want the American people to consider, take it to their homes and their firesides, discuss it, think of it. If they commend it, the treaty will be ratified and proclaimed with that in it. But think of it first, think well. That pledges us to guarantee the political independence and the territorial integrity against external aggression of every nation a member of the league. That is, every nation of the earth. We ask no guarantees; we

have no endangered frontiers; but we are asked to guarantee the territorial integrity of every nation practically in the world—it will be when the league is complete. As it is today, we guarantee the territorial integrity and political independence of every part of the far-flung British Empire.

Now mark! A guarantee is never invoked except when force is needed. If we guaranteed one country in South America alone, we were the only guarantor, and we guaranteed but one country, we should be bound to go to the relief of that country with army and navy. We under that clause of that treaty—it is one of the few that is perfectly clear—under that clause of the treaty we have got to take our army and our navy and go to war with any country which attempts aggression upon the territorial integrity of another member of the league.

Guarantees Sacred

Now, guarantees must be fulfilled. They are sacred promises—it has been said only morally binding. Why, that is all there is to a treaty between great nations. If they are not morally binding they are nothing but "scraps of paper." If the United States agrees to Article X we must carry it out in letter and in spirit; and if it is agreed to I should insist that we did, because the honor and good faith of our country would be at stake.

Now, that is a tremendous promise to make. I ask those—the fathers and the mothers, the sisters and wives and the sweethearts—whether they are ready yet to guarantee the political independence and territorial integrity of every nation on earth against external aggression, and to send the hope of their families, the hope of the nation, the best of our youth, forth into the world on that errand?

(A gentleman in the audience said: "Yes.")

A chorus of voices responded: "No, no, no!"

People Will Be Heard

If they are, it will be done. If the American people is not ready to do it that article will have to go out of the treaty. If that league with that article had existed in the Eighteenth Century, France could not have assisted this country to win the Revolution. If that league had existed in 1898 we could not have interfered and rescued Cuba from the clutches of Spain; we should have brought a war on with all the other nations of the world.

Perhaps the time has come to do it. I only wish tonight to call your attention to the gravity of that promise. To what it means, that it is morally binding, that there is no escape when a guarantee of that sort is invoked. Think over it well; that is all I ask. Consider it. And remember that we must make no promise, enter into no agreement, that we are not going to carry out in letter and in spirit without restriction and without deduction.

A gentleman on the platform shouted:

"Three cheers for the greatest man in the United States!"

Mr. Lowell's Address

Covenant, He Says, Is Only a Draft, Subject to Change

In introducing President Lowell, Governor Coolidge said:

"The next to address you is the president of Harvard University, an educator renowned throughout the world, a learned student of statesmanship, endowed with a wisdom which has made him a leader of men, truly a Master of Arts, eminently a Doctor of Laws, a fitting representative of the Massachusetts domain of letters, Abbott Lawrence Lowell."

President Lowell, in his reply to Senator Lodge, said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: Senator Lodge occupies so eminent a position, he is a man of such distinction, he has rendered such eminent services, not only to this Commonwealth but to the United States, that I always regard him not merely as a statesman but as an institution and I hope he will remain an institution so long as he is able to stand and speak for his country, and I almost always agree with him. The fact is that I have always been a consistent Republican. But there are some of his views on this question, and still more, some of the views of his colleagues, with which I cannot wholly agree. I think, on the whole, we probably differ much less than might appear on the surface. We both feel that this covenant is, as it stands, defective, but the difference is that I feel that those defects have been removed, that covenant with those defects cured, ought to be ratified—and he does not tell us whether he thinks so or not.

There are few Americans who believe that war is in itself a good thing. We have had German writers before this war who said so. I doubt if there will be any German writers to say so now. But few Americans have ever thought that war in itself was good. Moreover, I think it is safe to say that most Americans believe that a league to prevent war would be worth something to ourselves. But we must remember this always, that if you try to draw a League of Nations, no two people will at first agree in exactly what they will put into it. We shall raise at once differences of opinion, naturally and obviously. Those people who have ever thought upon the matter will find, when a league is presented to them, a plan with in it much they had not expected and with which they do not agree. And those who have never thought, and there are lots of them—will be very much surprised at the things which they have to concede in order to get the good that lies in it. On everything human we must expect something in the way of a compromise, we must be ready to forgo some of our preconceived opinions, provided that the good is greater than the evil.

Now, before examining the plan of

this particular covenant, I want to consider with you a moment, if you are to have any League of Nations established to prevent war, what such a league must contain. That is, what is the minimum that a League of Nations must contain if it is to prevent war?

Compulsory Arbitration

I think every one would agree that it must contain some arrangement by which will not be obliged to submit their differences to arbitration before they resorted to arms. That I think would be universally conceded. To what body they should submit their differences to arbitration or something must take place before war. And that must be true not only of the nations within the league, but they must also force others outside to do the same, because you cannot start a fire anywhere and not have danger which will spread to you. It is a right to light a fire which may spread on to his neighbor's premises which his neighbor has not a right to put out.

Now, the second point, that obligation to resort to arbitration must be compulsory. The days have passed when we can say that we can rely upon the good feeling of people to do such things. Oh, no. We are trying to prevent war, not on the part of nations that have neither design nor intention to go to war, or it is a necessary part of anything to prevent them—we are trying to prevent war on the part of the nation that intends to go to war and intends to get, to use a common phrase, the "jump" on its neighbor in doing it.

Now, you cannot for a moment trust to that nation that it will go to arbitration, if there is nobody to compel it to. How many treaties to go to arbitration would have prevented Germany from going to war, any more than treaties prevented her from entering Belgium. She thought she saw her chance and she took it. Nothing but the compulsion to her. The compulsion must be a compulsion of such a nature that no nation will defy it. It must be a penalty to be inflicted for going to war without submitting to arbitration, must be of such a character that no nation will venture to incur it.

In other words, the league must bind itself together to do such things to the nation that violates that covenant that she will never think of running the risk. In other words, the nation that goes to war without submitting to arbitration must be considered as a criminal against the world and treated as an outlaw, and that is the only way in which you can stop it.

Benefits of a Conference

Now let us take another point. Suppose we have such an arrangement as that whereby no nation can practically go to war without submitting first to arbitration. We may go another point. We may say that if that arbitration is so clear in its results that practically no one can doubt that its decision is just, then the nation that wanted to go to war shall not be allowed to go to war contrary to such a universal opinion of mankind. Such a compulsion to go to arbitration will not stop every war. There are differences between men—such differences have existed that can be cut only with the sword. But it will diminish enormously the horrors that the world has suffered hitherto. It will make wars rare, and the prevention of any war is a blessing to mankind that you can hardly calculate.

Suppose you have those arrangements, what more do you want? Senator Lodge says if people get together to talk over things you are making points of contact, and points of contact are points of friction. When Voltaire read Rousseau's book on "The Natural Man" he said, "You make me feel like going back to the woods and walking on all fours." If in order to avoid points of friction we must isolate the nation, why not isolate every individual? Points whereby men get together are not points of friction. The more men get together, on the whole, the less they disagree. It is the lone traveler, it is the lone brigand, it is the lone man out on the plains who carries a rifle across his saddle-bow and his pistol in his holster, who is likely to fight another man when he comes in contact with him; not the man in the great city.

I think it is idle to suppose that because you have a conference of men who meet together that they are likely to come to any agreement. It is the only case I know of in history where there has been an attempt at which might be called open diplomacy. It may not be a wise thing to do. It may be very unwise to issue a document in an incomplete state of that kind. But this is an experiment in open diplomacy to get the criticism of the world, and it has got the criticism. Whether this is unwise or not, it is a pity that the first experiment in open diplomacy should be made almost wholly by destructive criticism, should be met by criticism of the part of those who wish to destroy the whole object that is aimed at.

Amendment to Covenant Proposed

I agree wholly with Senator Lodge that if you see a burglar entering your house you shoot him, but you shoot him not for the purpose of improving the burglar—it is because you do not wish to improve the burglar. Of course, if you look on this treaty as a burglar, shoot it, but, for goodness' sake, say you are trying to shoot it and not that you are trying to improve it by destructive criticism. Now, I think that is unfortunate. This instrument needs much criticism; it is very bad. Beyond that I do not propose to mention verbal criticism, because verbal criticism is to be done not by people on a platform, but done by people who have

stood by others; and a smaller body which could talk over details, which will explain difficulties, which can represent the powers on whom the burden is likely to fall.

Automatic Penalty

Then one other point only on this imaginary ideal league, which I will draw. It is simply this: What is to be the nature of your penalty? Well, the league to enforce peace which I have belonged to since it was formed over four years ago has maintained one principle throughout. It was that that penalty, that sanction, as the lawyers call it, should be inflicted not by the orders of any body, any representative body, but automatically. Now, by that I mean this: that the nation that, contrary to its covenant, attacks and goes to war with another, shall find itself automatically at war with all the rest of the league. Not with the members of the league which meet and talk it over and consider what they will do, for this reason: that when the members meet—let us suppose it was the case of Germany issuing the ultimatum to Russia and that the nations then fighting side by side in this war formed a league, Italy would have said, "I don't know as that is important; I do not feel that there is any reason why I should do anything about Germany or Russia"; and we would say, "Well, we are very remote" and somebody else would say something and the council would never do anything. No, I won't say likely never do anything. The desire of one nation not to take part encourages another, and they talk it over, and Germany would have said, "Let them talk; this war will be over in five months, before they read of it."

Now, it was to avoid exactly that thing that we preferred very much to put in the provisions that if a nation attacked any other she should be automatically at war with all they should be at once. There is no question of meeting together and discussing what is to be done; it is automatic in its finish.

Paris Covenant Incomplete

Now, let us assume for the purpose of discussion that that is not a bad plan, and let us see what relation that bears to this plan. In the first place, I want to agree most heartily with Senator Lodge that this is a very badly drawn instrument. I think I feel more strongly than he does, because I have been advocating that with sufficient amendments it should be adopted, and he has not. He has not had to make up his mind on that question, and I have. I want to point out to you a piece of drawing which was as much worse than anything which he has touched upon, to my mind, as can be. There is a provision in it that if any nation, whether in the league or not, shall, without submitting to arbitration, make war, commence hostilities, against another nation, that nation shall be instantly boycotted by the whole league, which shall thereupon prevent any financial, commercial or other intercourse between its nationals—which is the diplomatic way of saying its citizens—and the citizens of the offending nation; but not only that, that it shall prevent any such financial or commercial intercourse between the nationals of the offending state and those of any other state, whether a member of the league or not.

Without those people had in mind a blockade. But suppose the new State of Poland should attack the new State of Czechoslovakia. We should be thereupon obliged in this league to prevent any communication, financial, commercial, or any other intercourse, between the people of Poland and the people of Germany and Russia, which we will suppose do not belong to the league.

How do you suppose that is going to be done? There is obviously something wrong there. They had not thought it out. And the whole of this business, I will admit, has not been thought out. It is badly drafted; it is very easily misunderstood, and has been very much misunderstood. But that is not what I am interested in. I am not interested in the question of whether it is badly or well drafted. I assume that of course this thing will be re-drafted. It is issued in a purely transient state. It is issued unfinished. If it was not so, why should it be issued at all until it was prepared for ratification? If it was considered a finished and unalterable document it would not have been made public to the world until it was presented for ratification. This thing was issued for the purpose of obtaining criticism, it was issued in an incomplete state. It is the only case I know of in history where there has been an attempt at which might be called open diplomacy. It may not be a wise thing to do. It may be very unwise to issue a document in an incomplete state of that kind. But this is an experiment in open diplomacy to get the criticism of the world, and it has got the criticism. Whether this is unwise or not, it is a pity that the first experiment in open diplomacy should be made almost wholly by destructive criticism, should be met by criticism of the part of those who wish to destroy the whole object that is aimed at.

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carefully studied the matter. Of course, it ought to be referred to a committee on style, as we did in our Constitution. The fact is that this thing is a compromise, obviously a compromise. You cannot read it without seeing that many hands have gone into this document, and it is a compromise, incomplete. Everybody who has ever watched legislation or large public contracts, I mean large contracts of public bodies of any kind—I have happened to see many of them—sees it in part stages. This thing is in that stage. Perhaps it was issued unfortunately too soon, but it is issued in that condition.

But there is one amendment of a drafting character that I would like to suggest, because I think it has been the cause of a great deal of misunderstanding. The suggestion I wish to make is an amendment which might run something like this: "The obligations assumed by the members of the league are only those which they agree to assume by this covenant and not others which they do not hereby agree to assume. Furthermore, the powers possessed by the organs of the league are those, and only those, conferred upon them by this covenant."

Or, to put the same thing more briefly, where its intent is clear this covenant means what it says, and not something else—because I think that would very much help some of the critics.

I am not, of course, referring in that last to Senator Lodge, but what I have been arguing does refer to some other persons who have neither his wisdom, his discretion, nor his patience.

Now, what I mean is this—and I shall assume in this discussion that that amendment has been adopted or is unnecessary. For instance, when the covenant says that the Executive Council shall advise, or shall recommend, or shall decide for the consideration and action of the members, or shall formulate a plan or do anything else, that it means what it says and it does not mean it has authority or power to command anybody to do anything. It seems to me that the word "recommend" has a perfectly distinct and obvious meaning. The word "recommend" commonly means to advise, to advocate, to urge—in short, to recommend for the consideration of somebody else—not order them to do something. I shall therefore assume that in the discussion of the covenant.

Obligations Assumed

Now, by this covenant—and what interests us are the principles of the covenant, not the wording, because that of course has got to be checked. This covenant imposes upon the members who join it very grave responsibilities. Senator Lodge did not put in the least too severely, too weightily, the gravity of the duties which the powers are to undertake. The question is whether, grave as those are, they are worth undertaking for the sake of preventing war—and that is the question which we shall have to face.

Now, in order to understand what those are I shall have to weary your patience a little by going through that document and tell you what they are, and I will ask you to listen patiently, because the whole question of what we are to do depends upon what we actually agree to do.

Now what do we agree to do by that document? What are the obligations assumed by the various members of the league?

In the first place, I want to say—referring entirely now, of course, not to Senator Lodge but to one of his colleagues, Senator Knox—I can find no foundation whatever of there being various kinds of members, known as signatories, high contracting parties, protocol members, simple members and things of that sort. The high contracting parties are the persons who sign the document, who become members, and there are no other members of the league until new ones are admitted with the same full rights of membership.

Now what are the duties that we assume? The principal obligations are as follows:

"To respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence" of the small members of the league (Article 10).

I do not mean to comment on these as I go along, but Senator Lodge has referred to that and said that if that had been in existence we could not have taken Cuba, that France could not have joined against England with us in the Revolutionary War. But I agree to that merely to add that had there been such a league with that provision this late war could not have occurred. Was the Spanish War by which we took Cuba—was it worth this war? That is the sort of question that we have to decide.

Then they agree to submit—mind you, this is not an agreement that they will obey anybody, and I want you to notice that all the way through. It is not an agreement that they will obey anybody's injunction of the orders of any committee, but they agree to communicate solely—they agree that they themselves, the high contracting parties, the members of the league, will severely "respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence" of the members.

They agree to submit any dispute that shall arise between them to arbitration (Article 13), or to inquiry by the Executive Council, or in certain cases by the Body of Delegates. They agree to communicate—and I am reading all their agreements—they agree to communicate to the Secretary-General of the league the facts and evidence in support of their claim (Article 15).

They agree to carry out in full good faith the award of an arbitration if they voluntarily go to arbitration, but not otherwise (Article 13). And mind you, they make no agreement to carry

out the recommendations of the Executive Council. They only agree to carry out the award of an arbitration when they voluntarily go to arbitration.

They agree not to resort to war against any other member of the league without previously submitting the matter to arbitration, or until three months after the award, nor to go to war with any member of the league that complies with the award or with the recommendation of the Council if it is unanimous except for the parties to the dispute.

Provisions for Enforcement

Now come the sanctions. Those agreements are the agreements made by the members of the league. Now as to the sanctions, that is, how they agree to prevent war, how they agree to punish, how they agree to deter the nation that wants to go to war. These are all contained in Article 16, which provides that should any member of the league break or disregard its agreement not to go to war without arbitration, or not to go to war with a member that complies with the award or unanimous recommendation, it shall thereby ipso facto be deemed to have committed an act of war against all the other members of the league, which hereby undertakes immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade and financial relations, and the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking State. And goes on with what I said about outside states. The members agree, further, that they will mutually support one another in the financial and economic measures that may be taken; "that they will mutually support one another in resisting any special measures aimed at one of their number"; and "that they will afford assistance through their territory to the forces of any of the high contracting parties who are cooperating to protect the covenants of the league."

Now you notice that that is an agreement for an immediate and automatic boycott. By that I mean that no council has to be consulted, no international body has anything to do with it, each member agrees for itself that on the happening of that event, to wit, going to war, it will do those things.

Do they agree to go to war? It seems to me that that is doubtful and again badly drawn. I know that Mr. Taft thinks that there is no obligation; that the committing of an act of war against one member of the league is not committing an act of war against the others. It seems to me pretty doubtful. There are some reasons to suppose it does. There is an implication there about allowing troops to pass through, about a provision that the executive council shall recommend what military forces may be put in the field, that look like it; and certainly it is involved in the guaranteeing of one another's territory.

And here is another point. There were four members of the special committee which drew up this covenant who spoke when the matter was introduced to the general Peace Conference. Only one of them referred to this matter that I am speaking of. That was Leon Bourgeois, and Leon Bourgeois said, "We have an arrangement by which if any state attacks another it is automatically in a state of war with the whole league." However, that is not clear. Of course it ought to be made clear. There is no question about that. Personally, I should like to see the provision made clearly that if any nation attacks another it is automatically at war with the whole league. Why? Because the more severe the penalty for violation, the less the probability that it will be incurred, and if you make that penalty large enough you make it absolutely certain that it will not be incurred. If any one nation finds that it has got to go to war with the whole world there is no danger whatever of its doing it. You must make it certain.

Agreements by League Members

We hear the dread expressed, "Are we to send our sons abroad?" But if we make an agreement of that sort and the nation who violates has got to go to war with the whole world, there is no danger of it whatever. There is no more danger than there is of a rough attacking a body of a dozen policemen. It doesn't happen, it can't happen, it won't happen. It is just like this question of our being called out to defend the British Empire. Dear me! If any small state attacks the British Empire the British Empire can look out for itself and we need do nothing about it. If any big nation attacks the British Empire—well, it happened this time, and we went in whether we had a treaty or not.

Then there are other small obligations which the members take, which I do not think need delay us. They are not very important. They agree to pay the expenses of the league in proportion as they contribute now to the Universal Postal Union (Article 5). They agree not to conceal the condition of their industries capable of being adapted to warlike purposes, and agree to interchange information fully and frankly about the condition of their armament (Article 8). That, I agree, would be difficult to enforce, but there is certainly no harm in agreeing to do it. They agree to try to provide measures for more humane treatment of Labor at home and in all countries with which they trade (Article 20); to maintain freedom of transit and equitable treatment of commerce for all members of the league (Article 21), which I understand means, in the first place, that every member of the league shall have access to the sea and thereby to the ports of all other countries. It very likely means other things. They agree to place international bureaux, such as the Universal Postal Union, under the control of the league (Article 22);

to register all treaties, and agree that treaties until so registered shall not be binding (Article 23); and, finally, that all obligations among members of the league inconsistent with the covenant shall be abrogated, and no new ones made.

Now these, with the duty of sending its representatives to the various bodies of the league, are all the positive obligations assumed by the members which they are to carry out themselves. Now I think you will observe in looking through that covenant how very closely it resembles the plan of the minimum, of the least possible that a league could be organized to do, which is to prevent war. In the opening of this address I sketched it, and I sketched it at the lowest possible point, at the lowest possible, the smallest amount of obligations that could be undertaken if you are to really have a league to prevent war at all; and I think you will see how very closely this resembles those obligations. If that is so, it shows that the fear of a super-foreign body need not be worried about.

Functions of Executive Council

Let me show you what the super-sovereign body has to do, and I am sorry to read so much to you, but we are studying a serious document which may affect for good or evil the welfare of the world for hundreds, perhaps, of years, and it is worth our while to spend a little time in serious and sober consideration of the details of that plan.

Here are the functions of the executive body, the Executive Council. There are two bodies, the executive council and the body of delegates. This is the executive council, by far the most important of the two. It consists of nine members, to include always representatives of the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, those being the large nations in the league, and four representatives of other nations, so as to represent the middle-sized or smaller nations, to be chosen from the body of delegates. That is, the four other nations are to be designated by the body of delegates. Now, here are the powers of that executive council. It is to formulate plans—and I beg you to notice very carefully the exact nature of those powers, how much they have power to direct or order anything and how much they have power merely to advise, suggest or recommend, because, as I say, we have adopted in this covenant a provision that when it says "advise" or "recommend" it means it.

It is to formulate plans for the reduction of armaments (Article 8), to advise how the evils of private manufacture of munitions can be prevented (Article 8), to advise upon the means by which the integrity and independence of the members of the league may be preserved in case of aggression or danger thereof (Article 10), to propose what shall be done if a state fails to carry out the award of an arbitration by which it has agreed to abide (Article 13); to formulate plans for a permanent court of international justice (Article 14); to inquire into disputes between states and make recommendations thereon (or refer the matter to the body of delegates for the same purpose), and to propose measures to give effect to its own unanimous recommendations in such cases (Article 15). If a state goes to war contrary to its covenants and thereby draws upon itself the sanction provided in the agreement of the members, it is the duty of the Executive Council to recommend what military or naval forces the members of the league shall severally contribute to protect the covenants of the league (Article 16). The council can further prescribe the conditions upon which a state not a member of the league may be admitted; but so far as the members of the league are concerned, it is strictly limited, you notice, to consultation and making recommendations which the members of the league are under no obligation, legal or moral, to accept unless they please, because when it says they shall make recommendations, again I must rub it in that I assume that it means what it says—that they are to recommend, which does not mean that anybody is under any obligation, legal or moral, to conform to them unless it thinks it wise and best to do so.

Two Forms of League

Now, there are two possible ways of forming a league of this kind. One is agreement on the part of the members to do certain things, I mean to do certain things automatically, to do them on the happening of certain events; and that is merely a representative body. The other is where you put power into the hands of representatives to direct what shall be done. In other words, if you please to call it so, it is the difference between a representative democracy and one where everybody knows his duty.

The second plan is one where you get a pure representative power, such as an executive council, to do certain things. It is just the difference that there might be between five men who are walking down through a rough part of the town and said to one another, "If anybody hits us, we will hit back," or saying to one another, "If anybody hits us, we will hold consultation as to what shall be done."

Now, the advantage of the first plan—which is much more effective, which is much more likely, as I pointed out to you to stop war—because the nation that knows it is going to go automatically to war with 14 different nations is pretty likely to be careful. If, on the other hand, the representatives of those bodies are going to meet and discuss it, it knows that very likely the discussions will go up in smoke. Then, in the second plan, the difference is this: that, in the first case, you submit yourself to the direction of no superior body whatever. No superior body has power to tell you what to do; your duties are prescribed by the covenant itself. In the other case, you don't know what your duties are, it is uncertain, and in that case it might fairly be said there is not a super-sovereign, there is a super-national body which has some power of the decision. But that is not the kind of covenant which is proposed by this league, and I think that the one proposed by this league is in every way superior.

Now here is a point I want to make. I object myself to people—of course I am not referring in the least to Senator Lodge, but I am referring to his more or less unfortunate colleagues—I do object entirely to some-

body criticizing this league and trying to make people believe that this league is bad because it is framed on a principle which is exactly opposite to the one which it is framed on. Shots of that kind miss the mark entirely, though the noise is somewhat confusing to the bystander.

Let me point out to you another point in connection with that. People say: "Look, England has six votes in this body of delegates and we have one." Well, if the body of delegates has only power to talk, what great difference does it make whether it has six members or one? In the second place, do you suppose that England can control the votes of those self-governing colonies? If England today were to propose that Asiatic immigration should be allowed, every one of her colonies would vote against her instantly. And moreover—"Tell it not in Gath"—but who except the United States, at the present moment would control the votes of Panama, Nicaragua, Hayti, San Domingo? He can't say that, but I can.

Washington's Policy

Now I should like to turn to some of the objections that have been made to this league, because one must meet those. One never gets very far in this argument without hearing from the Farwell Address. Don't laugh at the Farwell Address. That Farwell Address was one of the greatest documents ever made in its day—and so were the Ten Commandments. But some things are no longer adapted to new conditions. I have never heard the opinions of Washington or the very great and wise men of his day quoted on the subject of Prohibition or Woman Suffrage. I suspect that Senator Lodge and I on those points agree more with Washington than with our contemporaries. Again, he can't say that, but I can.

But I do feel somewhat puzzled and perplexed when I find that in the somewhat short speech as printed in the Congressional Record I find Senator Borah saying we should turn to the great opinions of Washington, but—only he doesn't put it as close as that, but it is only a few sentences apart—"But if the Saviour of mankind should revisit the earth and argue in favor of the League of Nations, I should oppose it." His ideas of authority in matters of opinion are to me a little puzzling.

Now let us look at that seriously. What does that mean? Senator Lodge does not tell us that. Senator Lodge tells us that we should be very cautious how we depart from the principles laid down by Washington. And he is right, perfectly right; we should be very cautious, of course we should. But Senator Lodge would be the last person in the world to say that if he were convinced that any particular policy was right, that if he were convinced that we had outgrown the principles of the Farwell Address, that nevertheless, in spite of it we ought to vote against a new plan because Washington said so. Not at all! He would be the last to urge that. He is right in saying we must be very cautious. It comes down to this, that the burden of proof lies upon anyone who urges an innovation, anyone who wants to depart from a traditional policy. Why, the Monroe Doctrine was a departure from an existing policy. Washington never urged the Monroe Doctrine. Washington, it is true, said that we had different relations in Europe. But if his attention had been attracted to South America he would have doubtless said the same thing. We have spread our mantle, or net, or something, over South America—which

we did not do in those days. Washington probably would not have approved of taking the Philippines. We have been spreading continuously out. Oh, yes, the burden of proof rests upon us. Of course it rests upon us; it rests upon every innovator. But that does not prove that all innovations are wrong. Senator Lodge would be the last person to urge that we ought to be kept in a state of complete immobility forever because of the principles enunciated by the Farwell Address.

Oh, no! Things have changed since the days of Washington and they could not help changing, and if Washington would look at things now I suppose he would look at them in the face and judge according to the present and the future, and not according to the past.

Why, dear me, did not Washington depart from the whole history of our people up to that time? Up to that time our people had been ruled by England and the English King, and George Washington departed from all the good old customs which had existed previously—much against the objection of many of his neighbors. And you know very well that all the land on Beacon Hill, and various other places, was confiscated because it belonged to those who did not agree with George Washington and went back under the good old custom to England.

with the authority of the Senate. The Senate under the Constitution has the right to advise and consent. If the President of the United States had done what other presidents have done—if he had laid that before the Senate—I am only asking something that has been done by almost all our presidents who have consented to the Senate about entering into negotiations, about awards, about pending negotiations. It was done among other presidents, by Andrew Jackson, the old Indian fighter, victor of New Orleans, arbitrary and imperious; it was done by General Grant, the victor of the great Civil War, who rendered the greatest service to peace that any one president was ever privileged to do, when he carried through the Geneva Convention and saved a war with England. The Senate was consulted prior to negotiations by George Washington, it was consulted prior to negotiations by Abraham Lincoln. And in the path that George Washington and Abraham Lincoln have walked there is no man too great to tread.

We are a great moral asset of Christian civilization. We are all that President Lowell has described as a necessity of the league. How did we get there? By our own efforts. No body led us, nobody guided us, nobody controlled us.

A Record of Peace

We have just been told that we are not fit to be intrusted with any care of the South American difficulties if such arise, and therefore we must intrust it to some other power. I object to that. I believe the people of the United States are just as humane, just as anxious to do right to others as any nation in the world. We have cared for three of these powers, as I have already stated—San Domingo, Haiti, and Nicaragua. In every instance war has been stopped and civilization and peace have progressed. Of course we can guarantee them, I did not know anybody ever said we could not guarantee the boundaries of another state.

And we are going to hand it over to a majority of other nations to say—a body where we have no vote. I do not say the time has not come to do it, I do say, Think well about it; consider it carefully.

Warning Is Given

May I venture a parable? A man is called on an errand of mercy. He springs to his feet and rushes out into the darkness. He does not know the way; he has no light. He falls into a trench, breaks his leg, and the errand of mercy remains unperformed. I wish to have the American people understand the road they are traveling. I want them to have light, plenty of light—the daylight; not go through a dark tunnel of ambiguous words with nothing to see except, at the end, the dim red light of internationalism.

Rebuttal Argument

Senator Lodge Answers Arguments of President Lowell

In his rebuttal to the argument of President Lowell, Senator Lodge said: After President Lowell had finished revising and amending the treaty I think almost anyone could have agreed with it. I will try to be plain (cries of "Louder")—as well as loud. I said that I was in favor of a union of nations in any league, alliance or society, or whatever name they choose to call it, that would tend to suppress and so far as possible secure the world against war.

When I said any league, I supposed it included this one. Perhaps it does not. If this league is to be in such form that it will really promote peace, instead of breeding dissension and quarrels, as I believe it will, if it will be put in such shape that it will bring no injury or injustice to the United States, of course I will support it, because I said I would support any league that would do those things.

Criticism Answered

President Lowell asked why I did not draw up amendments that I thought necessary and send them to Paris. I happen to be a Senator of the United States. I cannot speak

for it has been enduring—I want her left in a position to do that work and not submit her to a vote of other nations, with no resource except to break a treaty which she wishes to maintain.

The verdict of the people, while it will be in favor of doing everything that this mighty nation can for the preservation of the world's peace, will not allow the United States to be put into a position where she will be in any degree injured, weakened or crippled. I want to see her stand as she always has stood, for the right, for mercy, for help and benefit to all men, to the oppressed and those who struggle for freedom, all alike. Let her go on in her beneficent career, and I want to see her stand as she has always stood, strong and alive, triumphant, free.

Let us be careful where we tread. You are about to exchange the government of Abraham Lincoln, of the people, for the people, by the people for a government of, for and by other people.

Be sure that the exchange is for the better and not for the worse. When we abandon, if we must abandon—and if the American people think we must abandon, we shall abandon it—when we abandon the teachings of Washington and Lincoln, let us be sure, as we enter on the road of internationalism, that we do not go too far toward the sinister figures at the other end, Trotsky and Lenin.

But One Allegiance

Let us do all in the world we can to secure the peace of the world, but let us in this most momentous time—let us move slowly and take due consideration of our steps. I admit, I confess frankly, that perhaps I speak with some prejudice, but there is one thing of which I have said nothing, of which I must say one single word before I close. I cannot forget America. I want my country to go forth; I want her to be a help to humanity as she has been. I have nothing but the kindest feelings to every race on the face of the earth. I hope peace will reign throughout the world. I want my country to do everything she can to bring about that blessed consummation. She has never proved wanting yet. She threw her sword into the wavering scales and turned the balance in favor of freedom and civilization against autocracy and barbarism. But I cannot but keep her interests in my mind. I do not want the Republic to take any detriment. I do not want dangers heaped upon us that would only cripple us in the good work we seek to do.

I want to keep America as she has been—not isolated, not prevent her from joining other nations for these great purposes—but I wish her to be master of her fate. I am an American—born here, lived here, shall die here. I have never had but one flag, never loved but one flag. I am too old to try and love another, an international flag. I have never had but one allegiance, the allegiance of the United States. Personally I am too old; I cannot divide it now. My first allegiance must stay where it has always been, to the people of the United States, my own people.

Urges National Integrity

I have no doubt that this great country, which has no alliances, which seeks no territory, which desires nothing so much as to keep the peace and save the world from all the horrors it has been enduring—I want her left in a position to do that work and not submit her to a vote of other nations, with no resource except to break a treaty which she wishes to maintain.

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FULL STORY OF THE ZEEBRUGGE FIGHT

Admiral Sir Roger Keyes Gives Official Account of Closing of Zeebrugge and Ostend Harbors by British Navy

By special correspondence of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The dispatch of Sir Roger Keyes, the admiral in command of the Dover patrol, giving the official account of the closing of Zeebrugge and Ostend harbors, once again lifts the curtain on an exploit of the British Navy which practically stands in a place by itself.

The report is as follows: "In order that all parts of the naval service might share in the expedition, representative bodies of men were drawn from the Grand Fleet, the three home depots, the Royal Marine Artillery and Light Infantry. The ships and torpedo craft were furnished by the Dover patrol, which was reinforced by vessels from the Harwich force and the French Navy. The Royal Australian Navy and the Admiralty experimental stations at Stratford and Dover were also represented.

"A force thus composed and its weapons obviously needed collective training and special preparation to adapt them to their purpose.

Training the Forces

"With these objects, the blocking ships and the storming forces were assembled toward the end of February and from the 4th of April onward in the West Swin Anchorage, where training specially adapted to the plan of operations was given, and where the organization of the expedition was carried on. The material as it was prepared was used to make the training practical and was itself tested thereby. Moreover, valuable practice was afforded by endeavors to carry out the project on two occasions on which the conditions of wind and weather compelled its postponement, and much was learnt from these temporary failures. The Hindustan at first at Chatham and later at the Swin, was the parent ship and training depot, and it is due to Capt. A. P. Davidson, D.S.O., who also did good work in fitting out the various ships, that the accommodation of the assembling crews and their maintenance during the weeks of preparation and postponement was so ably organized as to reduce the discomforts inseparable from the situation to a minimum. After the second attempt, when it became apparent that there would be a long delay, the Dominion joined the Hindustan and the pressure on the available accommodation was relieved by the transfer of about 350 seamen and marines to her.

"Two special craft, the Liverpool ferry-steamers Iris (renamed Iris II) and Daffodil, were selected after a long search at many ports by Capt. Herbert C. J. Grant (retired), and a representative of the Director of Dockyards, on account of their power, large carrying capacity (1500) and shallow draft, with a view in the first place to their pushing the Vindictive alongside the Mole (for which they were in the result most useful); to the possibility, should the Vindictive be sunk, of their bringing away all her crew and the landing parties; and to their ability to maneuver in shallow waters or clear of minefields or torpedoes. They proved to be admirably chosen, and rendered good service.

"The blocking ships and Vindictive were especially prepared for their work in Chatham Dockyard, the Iris II and Daffodil at Portsmouth.

"I was able to devote more personal attention and time to working out the plan of operations and the preparation of personnel and material than would otherwise have been possible, because Rear-Admiral Cecil F. Dampier, Admiral Superintendent and second in command of the Dover Flotilla, Commander the Hon. Algernon Boyle, C.B., M.V.O., Chief of Staff, and Capt. Wilfred Tomkinson, commanding the sixth (Dover) flotilla of destroyers, practically relieved me of all the routine work of the Dover base and patrol. The fact that the many additional services which the Dover patrol was called on to carry out in addition to its routine, were performed without deranging its working, reflects the greatest credit on Commander Boyle, whose exceptional powers of organization have been invaluable to me.

"Reference to Wing-Commander F. A. Brock's services during the

operation will be made in connection with the attack on the Mole, but I cannot leave this part of the subject without recording my indebtedness to him for the indispensable share he had in the operation. When, as Vice-Admiral of the Dover patrol, I first began to prepare for this operation, it became apparent that without an effective system of smoke-screening such an attack could hardly hope to succeed. The system of making smoke previously employed in the Dover patrol was unsuitable for a night operation, as its production generated a fierce flame, and no other means of making an effective smoke screen was available. Wing-Commander Brock and 60 ratings were lent to my command, and he worked with great energy to obtain materials, designing and organizing the means and the plans, and eventually developing the resources with which we finally set out. These were of great value even in the adverse circumstances which befell us, and I greatly deplore the loss of a man so well qualified to carry experiments in this matter further. When on the Mole he was very keen to acquire knowledge of the range-finding apparatus which might be of use to the country, and his efforts to do this were made without any regard to his personal safety.

"The Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Fleet sent me a selected body of officers and men truly representative of his command, for I understand that the whole of his command would have been equally glad to come. From the neighboring commands at Portsmouth and the Nore, the Adjutant-General, Royal Marines, and the Depot at Chatham, I received support and assistance, not only in ships and men, but in every possible way. The Rear-Admiral commanding the Harwich force spared me a flotilla leader and six destroyers, besides protecting the northern flank of the area in which I was operating.

"The preparation of the routes from the starting points of attack, by the removal of obstructions and the placing of navigational marks and those for the long-range bombardments, was carried out by Capt. Henry P. Douglas. "To afford protection at a certain point in the route, and to maintain the aids to navigation during the approach and retirement of the expedition, a force consisting of the flotilla leader Scott and the destroyers Ulleswater, Teazer, and Stork, lent from the Harwich force, and the light cruiser Attentive, flying the broad pennant of Commander the Hon. Algernon D. E. H. Boyle, my Chief of Staff, was stationed there. The duties of this force were not interrupted by the enemy, but it was instrumental in controlling and directing the movements of detached craft in both directions, and relieved me of all anxiety on that score.

The Attacking Forces

"At the moment of starting, the forces were disposed thus:

(a) In the Swin.—For the attack on the Zeebrugge Mole: Vindictive, Iris and Daffodil. To block the Bruges Canal: Thetis, ntrepid and Iphigenia. To block the entrance to Ostend: Sirius and Brilliant.

(b) At Dover.—T. E. D. Warwick (flag of Vice-Admiral), Unit L. Phoebe and North Star. Unit M. Trident and Mansfield. Unit P. Whirlwind and Mysgus. Unit R. Velox, Morris, Moorsom, and Melpomene. Unit X. Tempest and Tetrarch.

To damage Zeebrugge viaduct.—Submarines C.1 and C.3. A special picket boat to rescue crews of C.1 and C.3.

Minesweeper Lingfield to take off surplus steaming parties of blockships, which had 100 miles to steam. Eighteen coastal motorboats. Thirty-three motor launches.

To bombard vicinity of Zeebrugge.—Monitors Erebus and Terror. To attend on monitors, etc.—Terzaght, Truclent, and Manly.

Outer patrol off Zeebrugge.—Attentive, Scott, Ulleswater, Teazer, and Stork.

(c) At Dunkerque: Monitors for bombarding Ostend—Marshal Soult, Lord Clive, Prince

Eugene, General Craufurd, M.24 and M.26.

For operating off Ostend—Swift, Faulknor, Matchless, Mastiff, and Afridi.

The British destroyers Mentor, Lightfoot, Zubian, and French torpedo boats Leatin, Capitaine Mehl, Francis Garnier, Roux and Bouclier, to accompany the monitors.

"Eighteen British motor launches engaged in smoke-screening duty inshore and rescue work, and six for attending on big monitors.

"Four French motor launches attending on M.24 and M.26 and five coastal motor boats.

"Navigational aids having been established on the route, the forces from the Swin and Dover were directed to join my flag off the Goodwin Sands and proceed in company to a rendezvous, and thereafter, as requisite to their respective stations; those from Dunkerque were given their orders by the commodore.

"An operation time table was issued to govern the movements of all the forces, wireless signals were prohibited, visual signals of every sort were reduced to a minimum, and maneuvering pre-arranged as far as foresight could provide. With few and slight delays the program for the passage was carried out as laid down, the special aids to navigation being found of great assistance.

"The Harwich force, under Rear Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt, K.C.B., D.S.O., was posted to cover the operation and prevent interference from the northward, which relieved me of all concern on that score.

"On leaving the Goodwins, the main force was disposed in three columns. The center column was led by Vindictive, with Iris II and Daffodil in tow, followed by the five blocking ships and the paddle minesweeper Lingfield, escorting five motor launches for taking off the surplus steaming parties of the blocking ships. The starboard column was led by the Warwick, flying my flag, followed by the Phoebe and North Star, which three ships were to cover the Vindictive from torpedo attack while the storming operations were in progress; Trident and Mansfield towing submarines C.3 and C.1; and Tempest to escort the two Ostend blockships. The port column was led by Whirlwind, followed by Mysgus and Moorsom, which ships were to patrol to the northward of Zeebrugge; and the Tetrarch, also to escort the Ostend blockships. Every craft was towing one or more coastal motorboats, and between the columns were motor launches.

Start in Daylight

The greater part of the passage had to be carried out in broad daylight, with the consequent likelihood of discovery by enemy aircraft or submarine. This risk was largely countered by the escort of all the scouting aircraft under my command. On arrival at a certain position, it being then apparent that the conditions were favorable, and that there was every prospect of carrying through the enterprise up to program time, a short pre-arranged wireless signal was made to the detached forces that the program would be adhered to.

"On arrival at a position 1½ miles short of which Commodore Boyle's force was stationed, the whole force stopped for 15 minutes to enable the surplus steaming parties of the blockships to be disembarked and the coastal motorboats slipped. These and the motor launches then proceeded in execution of previous orders. On resuming the course the Warwick and Whirlwind followed by the destroyers, drew ahead on either bow to clear the passage of enemy outposts vessels.

"When the Vindictive arrived at a position where it was necessary for her to alter course for the Mole, the Warwick, Phoebe and North Star swung to starboard and cruised in the vicinity of the Mole until after the final withdrawal of all the attacking forces. During this movement and throughout the subsequent operations smoke screens wherever they seemed to be most required, and when

the wind shifted from northeast to southwest, her services in this respect were particularly valuable.

"The monitors Erebus and Terror with the destroyers Terzaght, Truclent and Manly, were stationed at a position suitable for the long-range bombardment of Zeebrugge in cooperation with the attack.

Similarly, the monitors Marshal Soult, General Craufurd, Prince Eugene and Lord Clive and the small monitors M.21, M.24 and M.26 were stationed in suitable positions to bombard specified batteries. These craft were attended by the British destroyers Mentor, Lightfoot and Zubian, and the French Capitaine Mehl, Francis Garnier, Roux, and Bouclier. The commodore reports that the bombardment was undoubtedly useful in keeping down the fire of the shore batteries.

"Cooperation by R. M. A. siege guns on given enemy targets was arranged by the commodore at Dunkerque, to which the enemy replied without causing any casualties or any damage of importance."

"RACE" QUESTION IN QUEBEC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec.—That in Canada white people and Negroes enjoy the same rights without distinction whatever is the substance of a judgment delivered in the Superior Court of the Province of Quebec at Montreal by Mr. Justice Thomas Fortin. The case was that of Sol Reynolds, a Negro versus Loew's Montreal Theater, Limited. The plaintiff purchased a ticket at the theater for the orchestra seats. After depositing it with the collector he was refused admission to the orchestra chairs—although there were many vacant seats—an usher ordering him to go upstairs to the mezzanine seats. He was told by the usher that Negroes were not allowed in the orchestra chairs. In his action he complained that "by defendant's refusing him his seat he was grossly and publicly insulted, and humiliated and thereby damaged to the extent of \$300. The theater was condemned to pay to the plaintiff the sum of \$10, with costs of an action of that class in the circuit court. Mr. Justice Fortin stating that as plaintiff knew at the time he purchased his ticket he would not be allowed to occupy a seat in the orchestra, and that, as he had gone to the theater and purchased the ticket for the sole purpose of taking the action, he was only entitled to nominal damages.

WOMAN'S DEMANDS AT CONFERENCE

Women Have Long Desired to Lay Claim for Full Emancipation Before Peace Conference

Special to The Christian Science Monitor LONDON, England.—In an article entitled "What Women Should Demand of the Peace Conference," published in the International Women's Suffrage News, Miss Sheepshanks, the editor, enumerates the chief questions affecting women's interests which should be brought to the attention of the Peace Conference. The article is in part as follows:

"It has been a long-cherished project of many women belonging to various organizations to hold a conference at the same time and place as the Peace Congress, in order to lay women's claims to full emancipation before the great Congress at which representatives of so many nations would meet to lay down principles and regulations affecting the future life of the world. It was also strongly desired that women representatives should be included in the national peace delegations.

Women's Claims

"The case of Labor is somewhat analogous; like women, Labor has hitherto held a subordinate position: It has accomplished the major share of the world's work, but has only had a very inadequate representation in the world's councils. During the war society has been forced to recognize its dependence on Labor and on women. Both demand to be represented in reconstruction.

"International Labor has organized a conference to meet immediately in Switzerland. A charter for Labor is being discussed at the Peace Congress at Paris, to insure the safeguarding internationally of the claims of Labor.

"Who is going to safeguard the claims of women? This very labor charter contains proposals which may threaten women's liberty. It is proposed to have legislation enacted which will enforce the international prohibition of night work for women, and the prohibition of work that may be injurious to women. No such legislation should be passed except with the fullest and clearest concurrence of women expressed through their accredited representatives. Women have had enough experience in the past of limitations imposed on their choice

of careers nominally from benevolent motives, but actually in order to eliminate their competition from well-paid trades. The women's trade unions must have an equal voice with the men in any limitations, or so-called safeguards, and if certain branches of occupations are closed to women, certain other branches must be reserved for them, and those must not be the worst paid. This is only one instance, but a glaring one of plans to impose fresh restrictions on women. But women should seize this opportunity to abolish fresh restrictions and to win full legal and industrial freedom.

Nationality of Married Women

"The position of women in the laws of the nations calls for the removal of many inequalities. Women are unanimous in demanding an equal share for the mother with the father in parental rights. The nationality of married women has become a burning question since the war. Everything in the status of a married woman which puts her under marital authorities has to go.

"A married woman must have the right to personal freedom and to the disposal of her property; she must be liable for her own misdeeds, and have full responsibility. Her income must be her own and be separately taxed. She must be joint guardian of her children. The laws of inheritance must be equal between the sexes. She must have the same power that a man has to choose her nationality. International agreement on these subjects would, in all countries, raise the status of women to that of equality with men. In the more backward countries it would be a big rise.

"What body of women will champion these reforms?" the article concludes. "We recommend them as a suggestion to the woman's suffrage conference meeting in Paris on Feb. 10, which will be attended by delegates from other countries. It had been hoped by many that the International Woman Suffrage Alliance would have held a congress to press for universal woman suffrage, but up to the present this has not been found possible. The International Council of Women has, so far, not announced any plans for a meeting. Yet, in spite of the strides made by the women's movement during the war, there are many fresh attacks on women's freedom and many threats for the future. The organized women's movement in every country needs to be vigilant, active, and united."

JAMAICA TROOPS DUE HOME SOON

Have Given Distinguished Service as Labor Battalions, and at Times in Fighting Lines

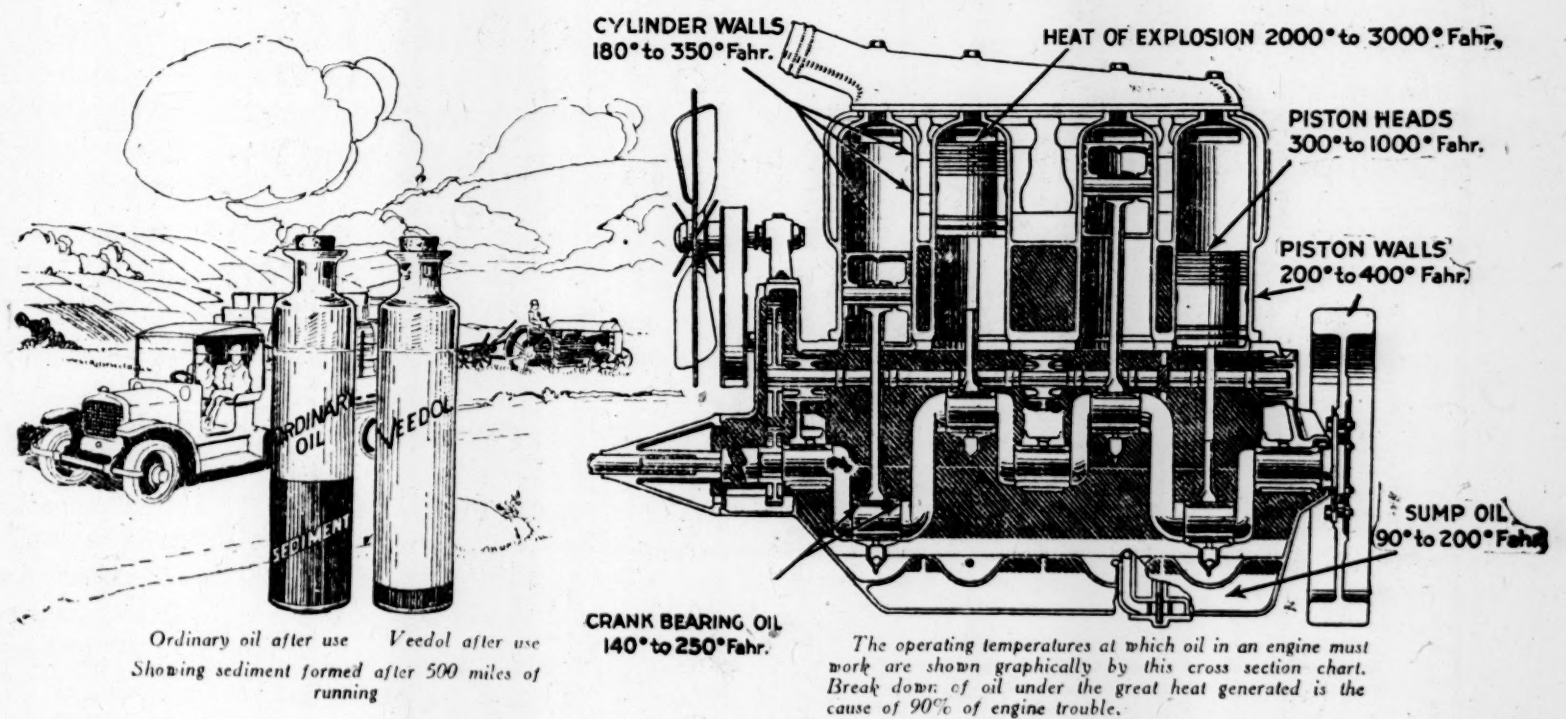
By special correspondence of The Christian Science Monitor

KINGSTON, Jamaica, British West Indies.—Some 8000 men who enlisted in the West Indies war contingent, and have been serving at the front during the war, will shortly be returning to this island. According to apparently trustworthy reports, the first of the returning battalions will arrive before the end of the current month. These soldiers from the British West Indies, including Jamaica, Trinidad, Barbados, the other islands, and also British Honduras and British Guiana, have served in France, Italy, Palestine, and in small detachments in German East Africa. For the most part they have served as labor battalions, and in that capacity have again and again won special commendation for their rapid work and good staying power.

At one point and another, as in Palestine, where the first battalion was sent, the British West Indians went into the actual fighting line, and gave a good account of themselves in some sharp battles. In preparing for their return here there has been a good deal of anxiety lest, owing to the depletion of the island treasury and the present heavy deficit in inland revenue, it might not be possible to do enough for the men when they were discharged. The generous grant of the Imperial Government has just removed all cause for this anxiety. Owing to some blunder the decision was at first reached that, although Great Britain had raised the scale of payment to her other troops, that of the British West Indies troops was to remain as before. This matter was vigorously taken up by friends of the West Indies in London, and especially by members of the West Indian committee. The result was that the West Indians were given the increased pay.

ARGENTINE PRESS UNION

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina.—Argentine newspaper men have formed a union and will apply for membership in the Graphic Arts Federations.



Will the engine in your car run 50,000 miles?

NINE out of ten cars go to the scrap heap long before they reach the limit of usefulness which the maker built into them. These are the cars which have not been properly lubricated. Care on the part of their owners—knowledge of oil, would have given them thousands of miles of additional service.

Experts say that an automobile engine, even in the least expensive cars, should last for 50,000 miles, without excessive repair costs. With proper care and attention it will give this length of service.

Causes of excessive wear

How to double the ordinary life of an engine and to keep it running at minimum cost for upkeep is mainly a problem of lubrication. The greatest foes to the life of your engine are friction and wear, and these disappear almost entirely when proper lubrication methods are used.

Ordinary oil breaks down quickly under the intense heat of the engine, forming a large proportion of its bulk in black sediment which has no lubricating value.

Sediment crowds out the good oil on the metal-to-metal surfaces and prevents it from efficiently lubricating bearings, pistons, camshaft, timing gears and other fast moving parts. Loose bearings are almost always the direct result of using poor oil or oil

of the wrong body. Engine knocks, broken connecting rods, slapping pistons are the inevitable result.

Solving the sediment problem

After years of experimentation Veedol engineers evolved a new method of refining by which a lubricant is produced which resists heat. This—the famous Faulkner Process—is used exclusively for the production of Veedol, the scientific lubricant.

The famous Sediment Test, illustrated above shows how the sediment problem has been solved. The left hand bottle shows a sample of ordinary oil after a test run. The right hand bottle contains a sample of Veedol, taken from an engine after an identical test. The amount of sediment is reduced 86%.

Veedol not only resists destruction by heat and minimizes the consequent formation of sediment but also reduces loss by evaporation in your engine to a negligible quantity. Many users get 25% to 50% more mileage per gallon with Veedol for this reason.

Make this simple test

Remove oil from crankcase and fill with kerosene. Run engine very slowly on its own power for thirty seconds. Then drain all kerosene and refill with one quart Veedol. Turn engine over about ten times with crank or run for ten seconds on self-starter to remove kerosene

left in connecting rod troughs. Drain mixture of kerosene and oil and refill to proper level with correct grade of Veedol.

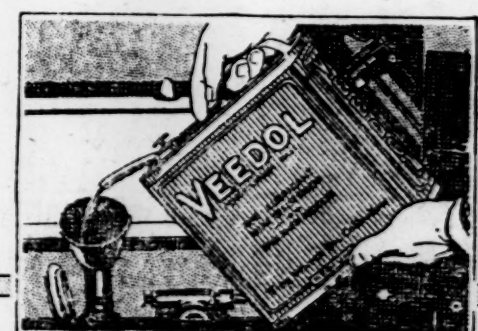
A test run on familiar roads will show that your car has new pickup and power. It takes hills on high that formerly required pulling in intermediate. Watch for several days and you will find that oil and gasoline consumption have been decreased.

Buy Veedol today

Leading dealers have Veedol in stock. The new 100-page book describes Internal Combustion Engines; Transmissions; Differentials; Oils and their Characteristics; Oil Refining. It also contains the Veedol lubrication chart giving the correct grade of Veedol to use for your automobile, motor-boat, tractor and motor-cycle for both summer and winter. This book will save you many dollars and help you to keep your car running at minimum cost. Send 10c for a copy.

TIDE WATER OIL COMPANY

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Branches or distributors in all principal cities of the United States and Canada.

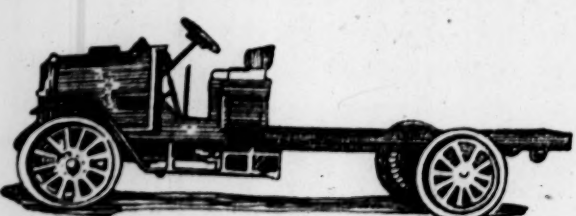


Our four years of steady, substantial growth has been characterized by progressive conservatism—a thorough knowledge of our trade—a practical common sense business policy and Good Motor Trucks.

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Export Department: 3406 Woolworth Building, New York City



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On sale at Department Stores and Specialty Shops

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NEW YORK

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

WOOL BUSINESS
MAKES HEADWAY

Decided Sentiment of Optimism
Pervades Trade—Buying De-
mand for Raw Staple Keen
—Finished Goods Sell Well

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—As is
often the way, the most unfavorable
things the Boston wool trade ex-
pected never occurred, and, as has
been the case for several weeks, the
wool business is on an ascending
scale of betterment in many of its
phases.

Buyers of the staple are becoming
more and more keen in their demands
for the raw product, and they are
having to pay fairly high prices for
it. Those who bought wool at the
first government auctions have made
money. It is a case of buying at the
federal sales, paying perhaps \$1.65 a
pound for the staple withdrawn at the
sales, buying from dealers at an ad-
vance over what they paid at the sales
or going without.

Finished Goods in Demand
It can be said that some of the
largest mills in New England, turning
out the highest grades of woolen
goods and selling only in substantial
lots, have closed out their entire pro-
duction up to the time of preparation
for the 1920 spring season. These
goods have gone at full prices and
have been taken up with alacrity.
Mills are receiving orders for goods,
and they must have the raw wool.
The increasing volume of buying both
in Boston and at Philadelphia dis-
plays this tendency.

Tuesday's sale at Philadelphia of
wools other than the carpet variety
was a duplicate of the recent series in
Boston. Prices were regarded high
and bidding was keen.

The coming series in Boston, be-
ginning March 25, is expected to go
with a rush, especially if the United
States Government should announce
a reduction of say, 7½ per cent in
the upset price, in line with the British
Government's action. Some dealers
say the government should cut
headquarters in Boston has not yet
received word from Washington as to
the government's probable course in
this regard. Even should not prices
officially be put down, it is not ex-
pected to unfavorably affect the out-
come of the pending sales.

Next Sales Offerings
The next offerings are scheduled as
follows:

March 25—6,000,000 pounds domestic
fleeces, wools; 1,000,000 pounds
Texas and California wools; 2,000,000
pounds greasy pulled wools.

March 26—3,000,000 pounds scoured
wools.

March 27—3,250,000 pounds scoured
wools.

March 28—4,500,000 pounds greasy
Australian wools; 600 bales greasy
Australian lamb; 750 bales scoured
Australian wools; 3,000,000 pounds
South American wools; 600,000 pounds
of Capes; 200,000 pounds Iceland
wools; 200,000 pounds tops.

March 29—10,000,000 pounds territory
wools.

The sales on March 25, 26, 27, and
28 will be at 2 o'clock p. m.; the sale
on March 29 at 9 a. m.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, New York—Mercantile
paper 5½ @ 5½ yesterday. Sterling 47½.
day bills 47½. Commercial 50-day
bills on bank 47½. Commercial 60-day
bills 47½. Demand 47½. 65
cables 47½. 75-c. Francs, demand
5.70, cables 5.68. Guilders, demand
40½, cables 40½. Lire, demand
6.26½, cables 6.25. Mexican dollars
77½. Government and railroad bonds
steady. Time loans steady, 60 days,
90 days, 6 months, 5½ @ 5½. Call
money strong, high 6, low 4½, ruling
rate 4½, closing bid 5½, offered at 6;
last loan 6. Bank acceptances 4½
per cent.

AMERICAN GAS EARNINGS

PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—
The report by the American Gas Com-
pany for the year ended Dec. 31 shows
gross earnings of \$6,524,069, compared
with \$5,287,706 in 1917, and net earn-
ings of \$1,784,664, contrasted with \$2-
622,000 in 1917. Surplus after all
charges was \$84,002, equal to 1.07 per
cent on the stock compared with 5.6
per cent in 1917 and 10.1 per cent in
1916.

CANADA CEMENTS PROFITS

MONTREAL, Quebec—The Canada
Cement Company reports for 1918,
with the following comparisons:

	1918	1917
Income	\$2,215,708	\$2,461,247
Bond interest	420,964	422,065
Net income	1,795,644	2,039,182
Reserves	150,000	400,000
Prof. dividends	735,000	720,000
Balance	910,644	1,294,182
Com. dividends	810,000	810,000
Balance	100,644	484,182
P & L surplus	2,675,644	2,577,000

COTTONSEED REPORT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—
The Census Bureau in a report is-
sued yesterday on cottonseed and cot-
tonseed products, places the produc-
tion of linters from Aug. 1, 1918, to Feb.
28, 1919, at 777,116 bales. Cotton re-
ceived at the mills 3,973,563 tons;
quantity crushed during the period
3,363,343 tons; amount held at the
mills on Feb. 28, 555,991 tons.

BROOKLYN BOROUGH GAS

NEW YORK, New York—The Brook-
lyn Borough Gas Company's report for
the year ended Dec. 31 compares:

	1918	1917
Gross sales	\$2,184,678	\$1,944,448
Net income	25,268	82,511
Profit after taxes	118,918	82,141

NEW YORK STOCKS

Wednesday's market

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Beet Sugar	74½	75½	74½	75
Am Can & Fy	47½	48½	47½	47½
Am Int Corp	50½	51½	50½	50½
Am Lumber	70	71½	70	70½
Am Smelters	66½	67½	66½	66½
Am Sugar	119	120½	119	119½
Am T & T	104½	105½	104½	105
Am Tobacco	60½	61½	60½	61
Am Wire	92½	93½	92½	93
Atchafalca	116	117½	116	116½
Bald Logo	87½	88½	87½	88
Ches & Ohio	48½	49½	48½	49
Chandler M	125½	126½	125½	126
Ches & Ohio	23½	24½	23½	24
Ches & Ohio	162½	163½	162½	163
Ches & Ohio	125½	126½	125½	126
Ches & Ohio	38	39	38	38½
Ches & Ohio	25	26	25	25½
Ches & Ohio	22½	23½	22½	23
Ches & Ohio	24½	25½	24½	25
Ches & Ohio	66½	67½	66½	67
Cuba Cane pld	73	74½	73	73½
Eric	17½	18½	17½	18
Gen Electric	157½	158½	157½	158
Gen Motors	152½	153½	152½	153
Goodrich	66½	67½	66½	67
Incorporation	46½	47½	46½	47
Int M & S P	38	39	38	38½
Int M & S P	25	26	25	25½
Int M & S P	22½	23½	22½	23
Int M & S P	24½	25½	24½	25
Int M & S P	111½	112½	111½	112
Int M & S P	183½	184½	183½	184
Int M & S P	44½	45½	44½	45
Int M & S P	24½	25½	24½	25
Int M & S P	75½	76½	75½	76
Int M & S P	30	31	30	30½
Int M & S P	82½	83½	82½	83
Int M & S P	87½	88½	87½	88
Int M & S P	44½	45½	44½	45
Int M & S P	45½	46½	45½	46
Int M & S P	45	46	45	45½
Int M & S P	19½	20½	19½	20
Int M & S P	81½	82½	81½	82
Int M & S P	41½	42½	41½	42
Int M & S P	102	103	102	102½
Int M & S P	28½	29½	28½	29
Int M & S P	62½	63½	62½	63
Int M & S P	34½	35½	34½	35
Int M & S P	21½	22½	21½	22
Int M & S P	129½	130½	129½	130
Int M & S P	81½	82½	81½	82
Int M & S P	94½	95½	94½	95
Int M & S P	114½	115½	114½	115
Int M & S P	70½	71½	70½	71
Int M & S P	19	20	19	19½
Int M & S P	56½	57½	56½	57
Int M & S P	48	49	48	48½
Int M & S P	29½	30½	29½	30
Int M & S P	28½	29½	28½	29

Total sales 931,600 shares.

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 1st 4s	98½	99	98½	99
Lib 2d 4s	98½	99	98½	99
Lib 3d 4s	98½	99	98½	99
Lib 4th 4s	98½	99	98½	99
Lib 5th 4s	98½	99	98½	99
Lib 6th 4s	98½	99	98½	99
Lib 7th 4s	98½	99	98½	99
Lib 8th 4s	98½	99	98½	99
Lib 9th 4s	98½	99	98½	99
Lib 10th 4s	98½	99	98½	99

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am-Fran 5s	99½	100	99½	100
Anglo-Fran 5s	97½	98	97½	98
City of Bordeaux 4s	100½	101	100½	101
City of Lyons 4s	100½	101	100½	101
City of Marseilles 4s	100½	101	100½	101
City of Paris 4s	99½	100	99½	100
French Rep 5s	105½	106	105½	106
Un King 5s	99½	100	99½	100
Un King 4s	98½	99	98½	99
Un King 3s	97½	98	97½	98
Un King 2s	96½	97	96½	97

BOSTON STOCKS

Wednesday's Closing Prices

	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Tel & Tel	101½	102	101½	102
A A Chem com	101½	102	101½	102
A A Chem pld	101½	102	101½	102
Am Zinc	44½	45	44½	45
Am Zinc pld	44½	45	44½	45
Arizona Com	11½	12	11½	12
Booth Fish	30½	31	30½	31
Boston Elec	20	21	20	20½
Boston & Me	20	21	20	20½
Butte & Sup	20	21	20	20½
Cal & Arizona	20	21	20	20½
Cal & Hecla	20	21	20	20½
Copper Range	20	21	20	20½
Davis Daly	44½	45	44½	45
East Boston	8½	9	8½	9
Fairbanks	52½	53	52½	53
Greenland	41½	42	41½	42
Greenland	41½	42	41½	42
Ile Royale	24½	25	24½	25
Lake Superior	24½	25	24½	25
Mass Gas	82½	83	82½	83
Mass Gas pld	82½	83	82½	83
May Old Colony	31½	32	31½	32
Miami	31½	32	31½	32
N Y N H & H	30	31	30	30½
North Boston	10	11	10	10½
Old Dominion	32	33	32	32½
Old Dominion	45	46	45	45½
Pond Creek	91½	92	91½	92
Swift & Co	38½	39	38½	39
United Fruit	125½	126	125½	126
United Fruit	49½	50	49½	50
U S Smelting	49	50	49	49½

NEW YORK CURB

Wednesday's Market

	Open	High	Low	Last
A B C Metal	36	37	36	36½
Bank Explos	58	59	58	58½
Barnett & G	58	59	58	58½
Big Lodge	25	26	25	25½
Bronx	25	26	25	25½
Boston & Mont	50	51	50	50½
California	39	40	39	39½
Calumet & Jer	39	40	39	39½
Canada Cop	14	15	14	14½
Cash Boy	7½	8	7½	7½
Cash Arizona	14	15	14	14½
Cash Copper	4½	5	4½	4½
Cash & Co	11	12	11	11½
Carlin	11	12	11	11½
Emerson	21½	22	21½	22
Federal Oil	24	25	24	24½
Gen Asphalt	60½	61	60½	61
Gillette	127	128	127	128
Glenrock	44	45	44	44½
Golden Gate	33½	34	33½	34
Green Monster	18	19	18	18½
Goldfield Cons	18	19	18	18½
Hecia Mining	4½	5	4½	4½
Hercules	2	3	2	2½
Houston Oil	80	81	80	80½
Howe Sound	124	125	124	124½
Island Oil	75	76	75	75½
Jerome Verde	55	56	55	55½
Junco	12	13	12	12½
Keen Lake	24	25	24	24½
Keynote	82½	83	82½	83
Lake Torp Boat	13	14	13	13½
Louisiana Co	39½	40	39½	40
Magnum	27	28	27	27½
McKin Dar	45	46	45	45½
Merrill	26½	27	26½	27
Midwest Oil	14	15	14	14½
Midwest Refining	14	15	14	14½
Monroe	14½	15	14½	15
Russian 5s	25	26	25	25½
Do 6s	25	26	25	25½
Seppia	74	75	74	74½
Seppia Oil	74	75	74	74½
Shelburne Gulf	27	28	27	27½
Standard Motor	9	10	9	9½
Stanley	13	14	13	13½
Submarine Boat	13	14	13	13½
Texas	23	24	23	23½
United Motors	13	14	13	13½
United Verde Ext	27½	28	27½	28
U S Steel	28	29	28	28½
Victoria	28	29	28	28½
Wright-Martin	23	24	23	23½

GOOD YEAR FOR
WORTHINGTON CO.

Pump Concern's Gross Business
for 1918 Largely in Excess of
That of Previous Twelve
Months—Share Earnings

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The
Worthington Pump & Machinery
Company reports for the year ended
Dec. 31, 1918, net income of \$3,137,775,
or \$16.37 a share on the common after
all expenses and charges, including a
\$1,000,000 provision for federal taxes
compared with \$4,432,365 in 1917. The
gross was \$43,443,485.

The income account for year ended
Dec. 31, 1918, compares:

	1918	1917
Billings to customers	\$12,442,485	\$15,055,785
Cost of sales, deprec.	1,182,839	1,182,839
Net income	11,259,646	13,872,946
Provision for federal taxes	1,000,000	1,000,000
Net income after taxes	10,259,646	12,872,946
Divs on class "A"	21,268,575	21,268,575
Divs on class "B"	21,268,575	21,268,575
Surplus	2,126,851	2,126,851
Previous surplus	2,746,801	2,746,801
Total surplus	4,873,652	4,873,652
Res for deprec	1,267,361	1,267,361
Profit & loss surp.	3,606,291	3,606,291

*Decrease.

CANADA'S STATUS ABROAD DISCUSSED

President of Privy Council Points
Out the Different Roads Taken
by German and Canadian
Corporations Since 1867

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The speech of the Hon. N. W. Rowell, president of the privy council, during the debate in the House of Commons on the Governor-General's speech, was confined almost entirely to Canada's external relations, or, as the speaker said, "the effect of the war upon Canada's status as one of the nations in the British Commonwealth, and its status among the nations of the world." In passing, Mr. Rowell pointed out that the German Confederation, which shortly afterward developed into the German Empire, and the Canadian Confederation started their national existence on the same day, July 1, 1867. Since that day they had traveled different roads, with the result that Germany, which had always occupied a prominent place in the councils of Europe, was not represented at the Peace Conference, while Canada was there for the first time.

The German mind, not understanding the idea of liberty and loyalty that was born of liberty, had imagined that the Dominion would break away from England and declare their independence. As a matter of fact, the loyalty of the Canadian people had grown ever stronger, and the ties that now bound Canada to the motherland and the sister dominions were stronger than in any period in their history.

In reply to a suggestion that matters relating to Canada were settled in London rather than in Ottawa, Mr. Rowell traced the history of the Imperial War Cabinet. At the first conference, which was attended by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, he (Sir Wilfrid) took up the attitude that Canada was a nation, and that the people of the Motherland should recognize this. In taking this stand, said Mr. Rowell, the Liberal leader had never more correctly interpreted the situation and the future which lay before the Dominion of Canada. There could be no permanent unity among the nations which composed the British Empire except upon the basis of the equality of those nations. It was in 1911, for the first time, that the Dominions were admitted to a knowledge of imperial affairs. In the ordinary course of events the Imperial Conference would have been held in 1915, but, instead, the Imperial War Conference of the spring of 1917 was convened. From that meeting issued what has been defined as the Imperial War Cabinet.

Mr. Rowell outlined the offices of the Imperial War Cabinet by summarizing a statement made in the House of Commons, by the Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, in June, 1917. The speaker said, as he understood the constitutional change, it was to the effect that the British Cabinet should continue to discharge its functions in respect to all matters relating to the United Kingdom, but that there should be as well an Imperial Cabinet, in which not only the United Kingdom but the Overseas Dominions should be represented by their governments.

This new procedure, Mr. Rowell claimed, had not changed existing constitutional relations without the consent of the Parliament of Canada. The presence of representatives of Canada in the Imperial War Cabinet had the assent of the Canadian Parliament and the Canadian people, inasmuch as there had never been any real dissent in the recent general election to the proposition. As a matter of fact, what had been brought about was an enlargement of Canada's power of self-government. The Imperial War Cabinet did not deal with any matter with which the Parliament of Canada had previously dealt, or over which it had jurisdiction.

Referring to Canada's present position, Mr. Rowell said: "The development is this: Our autonomy has been enlarged, our self-government has been enlarged, Canada having reached the status of a nation, not in name but in fact. Canada now has her voice heard in that era of sovereignty over which she previously had no jurisdiction. The representatives of Canada met with the representatives of the other dominions and the mother country to determine these questions of foreign policy, the issues with regard to peace or war, therefore, what has happened is this, there has been no curtailment of sovereignty. On the other hand there has been an extension of sovereignty or self-government with the right of control on the part of the people of Canada."

Canada and the Empire

Touching the future relation of Canada with regard to Great Britain and the other dominions of the Empire, Mr. Rowell said: "There are only two ways in which Canada can have a voice in international policy. She can have it as an independent nation or by cooperating with the nations which now form a part of the British Empire. I believe that the future of Canada is inseparably associated with that of the mother country and the other nations of the Empire. Canada's future is to be found in associating with these nations." Mr. Rowell went on to state that the old system of circumlocution as regards communication between the Prime Minister of Great Britain and the Prime Minister of Canada had come to be a thing of the past, and was a relic of the old colonial days.

Now the prime ministers of the dominions as members of the Imperial War Cabinet have the right of direct communication with the Prime Minister of Great Britain and vice versa.

In referring to the resolution which

was passed by the Imperial War Cabinet to the effect that the "prime minister of each dominion had the right to nominate a cabinet minister, either as a resident or visitor in London, to represent him at meetings of the Imperial War Cabinet," Mr. Rowell said: "I should think it would be a matter of pride and gratification on the part of every Canadian that Canada, not only in theory, but in fact, has reached the status of a nation, one of the free nations of the British Commonwealth; that on these vital matters affecting our foreign policy in peace and war we have a right to be heard and the means is provided whereby our voice can be heard in determining these questions so vital to our future, to our destiny. This result has been brought about by the war."

DEVELOPMENTS IN CANADA'S INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has completed its census of the manufactures of Canada for the year 1917, and the preliminary totals are now available. The returns covers 34,380 establishments and show great development in this branch of Canadian industry when compared with the census of 1915, as is shown in the following table:

	1917	1915
Cen. invested, \$2,772,517,680	\$1,394,102,272	
Employees on salaries	73,598	52,683
Salaries paid, \$95,983,509	\$60,208,293	
Domestic output, \$1,692,826,631	\$92,133,862	
Wages (incl. piece work), \$19,473,431	\$12,294,210	
Cost of material, \$1,692,826,631	\$92,133,862	
Value of goods, \$1,692,826,631	\$92,133,862	

The gross value of goods made in Canada in 1917 amounted to \$3,015,506,869, and the cost of materials was \$1,602,826,631, leaving a net value added by the process of manufacture of \$1,412,680,238, or \$5,449,098 more than the gross value of production in 1915. The totals of the 20 leading industries in gross and net value of production were \$1,720,709,960 and \$724,266,227, and they represent, respectively, 57 per cent and 51 per cent of the grand totals for the Dominion.

The total capital invested in Canadian industrial plants in 1917 was \$2,772,517,680, of which (a) land, buildings, and fixtures amounted to \$998,331,070; (b) machinery and tools to \$567,262,533; (c) materials on hand, stocks in process, finished products, fuel, and miscellaneous supplies to \$745,546,310; and (d) cash, accounts, and bills receivable to \$461,377,762.

The amount of capital invested in the leading industries was: (1) electric light and power, \$356,004,168; (2) pulp and paper, \$186,787,405; (3) food products, \$149,266,019; (4) cars and car works, \$98,274,587; (5) steel furnaces and rolling mills, \$64,894,777; (6) flour and grain-mill products, \$72,573,982; (7) agricultural implements, \$70,493,801; (8) foundry and machine-shop products, \$69,915,032; (9) car repair shops, \$68,763,298.

CANADA'S FARM VALUES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario.—The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued a report regarding the average farm values for the past year, from which the following figures are taken: The average value of farm land for the Dominion, including both improved and unimproved land, together with dwelling houses, barns, stables, and other farm buildings, is \$46 per acre, as compared with \$44 in 1917, \$41 in 1916, \$40 in 1915 and \$38 in 1914. By provinces, the value is highest in British Columbia, viz., \$149, this being exactly the same figure as in 1917. The higher value per acre in this Province is due to orcharding and fruit-growing. Quebec and Ontario have the same average value per acre, \$37, the average for 1917 in Quebec being, however, \$33, whilst in Ontario it was \$35. In Prince Edward Island the value is \$44 as in 1917; in Nova Scotia it is \$36 against \$34; in New Brunswick \$35 against \$29; in Manitoba \$29 against \$31; in Saskatchewan \$22 against \$26, and in Alberta \$25 against \$27. The average wages paid for farm help in 1918 show a substantial increase as compared with the previous year and are again the highest on record. For the whole of Canada the average wages per month of farm help during the summer, inclusive of board, are for males \$20, as compared with \$16 in 1917, and for females \$18 as compared with \$14 in 1917. Compared by provinces, the average wages per month for male and female help, respectively, in the summer season, including board, were in 1918, in order of value, as follows: British Columbia, \$29 and \$27; Alberta, \$26 and \$25; Saskatchewan, \$26 and \$25; Manitoba, \$25 and \$24; New Brunswick, \$24 and \$23; Quebec, \$23 and \$22; Nova Scotia, \$22 and \$21; Prince Edward Island, \$21 and \$20.

SEDITIONS PAPER CONDEMNED
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Canadian News Office

EDMONTON, Alberta.—Calling the attention of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police to The Soviet, the Bolshevik publication which has just made its appearance in the city, Mr. Dugdale, secretary of the Great War Veterans Association, suggests that its authors be dealt with under the law applying to the publication of seditious literature. Members of the Great War Veterans Association take strong exception to the matter contained in The Soviet. They have also asked the Dominion police to prevent the holding of further meetings where seditious utterances are made.

EDMONTON, Alberta.—That a fixed monthly salary should be paid by the Dominion of Canada to all married women and children, is the opinion of the United Mine Workers of District 18, as expressed at their annual convention. The convention in the preamble to a resolution, which was adopted almost unanimously, pointed out that the women of Canada must be recognized as a valuable asset of the Dominion, and that no provision is

THEATERS

The Art Theater, London

By The Christian Science Monitor special
theater correspondent

LONDON, England.—Something more than merely the independent production of plays lies behind the new Art Theater, which gave an inaugural performance at the Haymarket Theater on Feb. 4. The promoters, deploring "the present state of the English stage" (according to circular), profess to have found an idea that, generally adopted, might restore the prestige of the drama in England. Whether or not they take too gloomy a view of the theatrical situation has little to do with the case; the chief point is that the Art Theater is setting not only an excellent, but a very practical example.

It is proposed to form a society whose acting members shall be paid a fixed salary, thus making the players independent of the run of plays, to say nothing of the vagaries of managers. No play will run more than a few days. Attached to the scheme is a school where promising talent is trained and fostered with a view of ultimately joining the company. Some points here differ in no wise from the methods of the best repertory theaters.

But the Art Theater is more ambitious in one respect; for it purposes to unite "under one roof and under one direction all the various allied arts necessary for the proper expression of the drama." This avowed account for, even if it did not justify, some of the queer effects in the initial production, namely, an abridged version of Sir John Galsworthy's best play, "The Quaker Girl," which was produced originally at the Haymarket in 1907. Surrounding a typical example of later Restoration comedy, with all its vivacity and wit, its rogueries and hollow gallantries, was a stage setting of the most up-to-date style, not unlike the Bakst "drops" of the Russian ballet, or the "interiors" of futurist paintings.

The first impression was one of incongruity. It took some time to be reconciled to the interior of an interior of highwaymen in league with mine host—which displayed pink walls with green lines winding aimlessly about and odd cubes and circles here and there, and the landlord garbed, like a clown, in sympathetic colors and designs. This was, no doubt, the meaning of the production being termed "modern." And a moment's thought showed the wisdom of the attempt. The only alternative would have been to pile up properties representative of the extravagance of the period in dress and furniture, which would have swamped the play and thrown the whole thing out of balance.

At first it was also difficult to understand the reason of the players moving and talking in jerks like so many marionette figures. One felt that Mrs. Donnet and Mr. Russell Thorndike, the producers, had hit upon a method that emphasized the superficiality of the piece and its sentiments, even if they were not yet quite sure of themselves in some respects, and one that gave the author's wit every opportunity of scoring its points. Of the brilliant court of dramatists of his circle, Farquhar was in his way the most "representable." "He is Captain Farquhar," writes Leigh Hunt, "has a plume in his hat and prodigious animal spirits, with invention at will, and a great good nature." "The Beau's Stratagem" is the man himself expressed in comedy—a fragment of farcical love and derring-do, in which two gentlemen of fortune enter to rob, but steal and lose two hearts instead.

There are two sprightly young ladies, one married to an old hoar; two highwaymen, a cunning mix of an innkeeper's daughter, a butler and a maid—all typical Hogarthian figures of a decade earlier, and all dispensers of wit and wisdom in their own particular way, and of that particular brand appreciated in that age. Foremost among the exponents of this quaintly conceived production was the Dorothy of Miss Eileen Thorndike. With an ever-smiling face turned almost always to the house, with a curious doll-like movement and jerkiness of speech, it was, nevertheless, a delightful performance, lively and alert, and full of little genuine touches of comedy.

Another clever adaptation to the spirit as well as to the letter of the production was the archer of Mr. Russell Thorndike, whose mincing manners and fawning attitudes seemed at times exaggerated. Miss Helen Hays as Mrs. Sullen was as vivacious and charming as Mr. Sydney Paxton was all that was repulsive as "a country blockhead, cold to his wife." Also clever was the innkeeper's daughter of Miss Sybil Thorndike, completing a family trio of unusual histrionic talent. But, then, true to the tradition of repertory, all deserve praise for the ensemble with Frederick Sargent as Aimwell, the first gentleman of fortune; Mr. Charles Stone as the landlord; Mr. Leyton Cancellor as Gibbet the highwayman; Mr. E. H. Paterson as the butler, and Miss Claire Pannocott as the comic Lady Bountiful.

The promoters of the scheme, which include Lord Howard de Walden, have every reason to be satisfied with their initial performance, but next time they might consider giving a helping hand to a play by some young, capable dramatist whose works are being kept from the public by the present "commercial" barriers.

STATE SALARIES URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Canadian News Office

CALGARY, Alberta.—That a fixed monthly salary should be paid by the Dominion of Canada to all married women and children, is the opinion of the United Mine Workers of District 18, as expressed at their annual convention. The convention in the preamble to a resolution, which was adopted almost unanimously, pointed out that the women of Canada must be recognized as a valuable asset of the Dominion, and that no provision is

now made for them. The convention went on record as demanding that all married women should be paid a monthly salary by the Dominion, and that all children shall have a monthly allowance paid to the mother for the keep of the child until said child is 16 years of age if a boy, and 17 years of age if a girl. The amount to be paid, the convention decided, should be \$50 for a woman, \$10 for a child up to 10 years, and \$12.50 per month up to 16 or 17 years. This demand will be forwarded to Sir Robert Borden and the Minister of Labor, and the president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

RETURNED SOLDIERS IN DEMAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario.—The triple co-operation inaugurated between the Great War Veterans Association, the Canadian Manufacturers Association and Capt. H. S. Cleverly, of the Information Bureau of the Dominion Soldiers Civil Reestablishment, has resulted in the demand for returned soldiers by members of the Manufacturers Association exceeding the supply. A few weeks ago grave apprehension was felt in regard to the labor situation, and it was at this stage that frequent joint meetings were held by the above-named organizations with the object of finding some means by which the problem could be solved. It was finally decided that the first step toward remedying the matter was to take a complete industrial census of the city. This having been accomplished, the information gathered was placed in the hands of Captain Cleverly, and for the present at any rate, the most serious aspect of the unemployment difficulty is disposed of, the greater number of veterans still without work being those who cannot take positions in factories.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Punch and Judy Are Discovered

The new play of Punch and Judy was the most expressive play of the kind ever staged in a French store window. Many of the shopkeepers of Paris paid a great deal of attention to the dressing of their windows or to the employment of some novelty in them, particularly at holiday time, but no storekeeper had thought out such a successful idea for attracting trade through his windows as Monsieur Paton, of Maison Paton, assisted by Monsieur Leblanc of the Children's Theater of the Luxembourg Gardens.

Crowds thronged to the windows day after day, evening after evening, watched and laughed and applauded Punch and Judy, Elvira and Carlos, and the policeman, in the Spanish play, "The Search, Indeed." This meant that almost every one who passed wondered at the large number of people in front of the store, and many of them, stopping to investigate, thought that an establishment with such a window must have very attractive goods for sale inside. Customers became more and more numerous; Monsieur Leblanc found it necessary to keep increasing his force of salesmen and saleswomen. The business became more interesting and profitable.

The actors were happy and contented, for there was always a good audience, boys and girls, and men and women who had not forgotten when they were boys and girls, ever ready to be amused and to show their appreciation of the actors and the play. Applause assures an actor that he is doing well, and we all like to know when others consider that we are doing well; so they are just like the rest of us, aren't they?

"I knew we would like the Maison Paton," declared Judy, after the play had been progressing a week.

"Yet we never thought, that night we came here in search of new clothes, that we would get an engagement in a new production," answered Punch.

"And you two went off that night while I was asleep," said the policeman, emphatically, "but I'm here, just the same."

Monsieur Leblanc was away that day, leaving the play in charge of Monsieur Paton, who was busier than ever about the store and forgot when the time came for the play to have its first performance of the afternoon. When the curtain did not go up on the appointed minute, a number of children came into the store and asked one of the clerks near the door, politely but earnestly: "Is there not to be a performance of 'The Search, Indeed' this afternoon? It is already a little past the hour."

The clerk replied that the play would surely be given and he sent a messenger at once to Monsieur Paton, who left the business he was doing and hurriedly prepared the actors for the performance. On the previous days, Monsieur Leblanc had gotten the marionettes ready for the play and had seen the first performance through, so it was then a fairly simple matter for Monsieur Paton or one of his assistants to see that the actors got through the remaining performances.

Monsieur Paton started to try the wires, on which the marionettes moved, and found a twist or two in several of them. He began to fix the wires himself and called one of his clerks, who had assisted before, to help him get the play on. They worked hard and fast, and in a few minutes, the curtain rose, and "The Search, Indeed" began for an audience who had gained enthusiasm by having to wait a little longer than usual for the performance. Their shouts rang out merrily as the curtain went up, so loudly that they might be heard for several blocks.

The innkeeper, played by the policeman, as usual, did his dance right cleverly and his wires seemed to be in perfect order. Then Punch and Carlos came on the stage, just as at previous performances. Everything went in order till the three started on their wildly amusing search around the stage, under benches, behind trees, behind bushes. Then something happened to the wires on which Carlos was acting and he stood right still, while the other two actors continued to race around and bumped into him several times.

Those in the audience who had seen the play before thought that this might be an intentional change in the play, as it was very comical to see Carlos suddenly stop in the middle of the stage and not move a bit, while Don Pinto and the innkeeper kept on running around and several times bumped into Carlos.

"It's just like Punch and Judy!" exclaimed a little voice which belonged to a boy named Pierre.

"But it isn't Punch and Judy," said a girl beside him, whose name was Elise.

"Oh, no, I don't suppose so," admitted Pierre; "but it is so much prettier, and they haven't any big false noses."

"But it couldn't be Punch," while Punch was clever enough, he never was a fine gentleman, like Don Pinto," declared Elise. "And Punch never had a beautiful costume like the one Don Pinto wears. How could it be Punch?"

The manager, Monsieur Paton, had discovered the fact with the wire of Carlos at this time and succeeded in getting him off the stage, just behind the innkeeper, although he should have gone off before the innkeeper. Judy now entered at the right, followed by her maid, Elvira; and the audience were delighted to see them. The two children, who had been comparing Punch with Don Pinto, stopped talking and began to applaud the newcomers on the stage.

Lady Pinto went steadily enough through the first part of the scene, although at times the wire on which she was acting caused her to walk



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor, from an illustration in "Little Songs of Long Ago." (David McKay, Philadelphia, publisher.)

"London bridge is broken down, dance over, my Ladye Lea."

There are places where the best detail of interest and beauty is visible only from the center of the brook. It is not only with birds, four-footed animals and insects that one can remain in one place and have the best things come along, but this is equally true in ice formations. You would astonish some of your friends if you should take a series of photographs of the frost formations in one particular place, and then in exhibiting the collection cap the climax of the surprise by explaining that they were all made in one spot.

"That is Judy," cried out Pierre. "Now you see her own hair. It's Judy, the Judy that we saw so often at the Children's Theater. Heigh-ho, Judy."

"It's Judy," a dozen others cried, now that Pierre had made the discovery, and how delighted they were to discover that their old friend was now playing the part of Lady Pinto. "I was right, wasn't I, Elise?" asked Pierre. "You know that I have often wished that the Punch and Judy theater in the Luxembourg would remain open in the winter, or that Punch and Judy would appear somewhere else after it closed. Now they are here."

"Yes," said Elise; "and not only they, but the policeman and two additional actors."

"I hadn't thought of the policeman," answered Pierre. "Is he the jolly innkeeper? He looks fatter than the policeman to me, much fatter and redder in the face."

"But you know actors can fix themselves almost any way they please," suggested Elise. "You just watch close and see if I'm not right."

The three men just then came out of the inn at the left, and although they remained on the stage only a moment, and moved rapidly across it, now that Punch and Judy had been discovered in their Spanish costumes, the innkeeper was recognized and greeted with shouts: "Hurrah, policeman! hurrah, policeman!"

When that performance was over, and the actors had bowed their thanks for the applause of the audience four times, Judy burst forth: "Well, we had quite an adventure this afternoon, with Monsieur Leblanc away!"

"I didn't know whether it was going to be an adventure or a misadventure at first," said Punch; "the wires didn't work just as they have been working."

"Why, Punch," said Judy, emphatically, "wasn't it the best of fun to have the children discover us as their old friends, and aren't you glad the wires worked just as they did? They might not have discovered us until some one told them, if the wires had worked in the regular way. Weren't they delighted at their discovery? Oh, it was the best kind of an adventure."

"And I was in this adventure, wasn't I?" asked the policeman.

"Indeed, you were," assured Judy, "and Carlos and Elvira were in it, as much as they could be, considering that they have never been on the stage before."

The Uses of "Gumboo"

You understand brooks and their icy fringes, writes Dr. Edward P. Bizelew, in Boys Life. Well, I don't, notwithstanding years of study and joy with them. Now, talking about joy, let me tell you, fellows, I have never had any kind of nature apparatus that has given me more solid satisfaction than a good pair of rubber boots. This, you know, is the day of coined words, and Scouts are found of nicknames. So let me be in fashion and tell you that you can coin a nickname from gum and boots and call them your gumboos.

Now, what can you do with gumboos? Wade up the center of brooks, of course, where the water is not very deep, and carefully examine the ice formations on the stones and on the banks of the brook. I used to think that I could view a brook bank from the mother bank and get the same effect as with the gumboo, but

there are places where the best detail of interest and beauty is visible only from the center of the brook. It is not only with birds, four-footed animals and insects that one can remain in one place and have the best things come along, but this is equally true in ice formations. You would astonish some of your friends if you should take a series of photographs of the frost formations in one particular place, and then in exhibiting the collection cap the climax of the surprise by explaining that they were all made in one spot.

Apple Blossoms

There is a day
That comes in spring
When apple trees
Are blossoming.
They blossom out
So quick some morn
It's like a giant
Popping corn.

And from my window
I can smell
The apple blossoms
Very well.
And leaning from
My window-cliff
I sniff and sniff
And sniff and sniff.

Then just as quick
They drop away.
I wish the apple
Trees would stay
In bloom at least
A week or two;
But that is not
The way they do.

Almost at once
The petals fall
Down on the grass
And garden wall.
They so drift
On every breeze
Like snowflakes off
The apple trees.

It is the oddest
Thing to see:
The lawn as green
As green can be,
And then the orchard
Where each row
Of apple trees
Stands in the snow.

—Ralph Bergenken.

The Whippoorwill's Vespers

What a pleasure it would be to know the woods and the wood folk as Thoreau did. In "Walden," he tells us that "regularly at half-past seven, in one part of the summer, after the evening chanted their vespers for half an hour, sitting on a stump by my door, or upon the ridgepole of the house. They would begin to sing almost with as much precision as a clock, within five minutes of a particular time, referred to the setting of the sun, every evening. I had a rare opportunity to become acquainted with their habits. Sometimes I heard four or five at once in different parts of the wood, by accident one a bar behind another, and so near me that I distinguished not only the cluck after each note, but often that singular buzzing sound like a fly in a spider's web, only proportionally louder. Sometimes one would circle round and round in the woods a few feet distant as if tethered by a string. They probably I was near its cage. They sang at intervals throughout the night, and were again as musical as ever just before and about dawn."

The Folding Fan in Japan

It is said that the folding fan originated with the people of Japan, which is likely enough to be true. For we can scarcely imagine a dainty little kimono-clad lady without her fan, can we?

London Bridge Is Broken Down

Often and often children in many lands have played this familiar game of London Bridge. Who knows? Perhaps even these winsome little maidens of the reign of "Good Queen Bess" may have played it, too; even if, by going out for a walk on any sunny day, they might soon see for themselves that there stood the real London Bridge, as solid and towering as ever, with never a thought of falling down. It was a tremendous burden that this old bridge carried, all the same. It was always crowded with proud knights in armor, clattering along on their shining steeds, with rude, country carts come into the city for the markets, with processions and even tournaments; not only was its narrow, paved way thronged at every step, but houses rose on either side, tall, tipsy dwellings, perched precariously on the very edge of the bridge, above the Thames water. There was even a chapel on that bridge, with steps leading down so that people approaching by the river might enter conveniently. When you think of all these things, which made old London-Bridge so important and so busy a thoroughfare, it is little wonder that some one imagined that it might some fine day fall down; and, in consequence, the game has been acted out and sung by little children of many generations and countries.

Batting to Win

It was the beginning of the ninth inning of the Milton-Polytechnic baseball game. The score was three to two in favor of Milton, the home team. The first man up for Poly had singled and stolen second. The second was up, and Don Williams was the next man up. "What shall I do?" he asked the coach. "Bunt!" was the laconic response. As the first strike, was called on the batter, Don stood up and began to swing two bats, discarding one of them as the man struck out. He went to the plate, tapped it with his bat and then waited for the pitcher to put the ball over. The pitcher was inclined to be wild, and three balls were called on him. He was in a hole and must put the next one over, so he wound up and put over a straight, fast ball, shoulder high. Don had been told to bunt, but, as he expressed it afterward, he just couldn't resist the temptation to swat it. The ball went out into right field, and the Milton right fielder actually got his hands on it, but he was going so fast that he stumbled and fell, fumbling the ball. Don beat the ball out at the plate by a fraction, and Milton failing to score in the rest of the game, Poly won four to three.

Don was in his last year at Poly. He had played on the team for several years and, as he was one of the school's star men, was a general favorite among the students. The team had shown up well throughout the season, having only two defeats on its record; all signs pointed to a remarkably successful year. When the coach called him into the locker room, the following Monday, he went expecting to be commended for his home run of the previous Friday, but the first word showed that the coach was far from being pleased.

"Well," he demanded, "what have you to say for your performance? When I say to bunt, don't you know that it means to bunt?"

"Why," stammered Don, "I—I—thought I did all right; the ball came right over the plate and I slammed it. That hit won the game."

"It won the game, to be sure," replied the coach; "but, if the right fielder hadn't fumbled the ball, we would have lost the game. There was one chance in a thousand that we could score that way and, if you had done as I told you, there was almost every chance of advancing the man on

second to third and then scoring him. You should obey orders, no matter what you think is best to do. I am more experienced than you; I am placed here in this school to coach the baseball team, and the team must obey orders. I have been watching you all season, and from the start you have displayed a tendency to do more as you want to and less what I tell you to do. I have decided to keep you on the bench for a while."

Don went out rather crestfallen, but he was a good sport and entered into the practice as if nothing had happened. He played hard and tried to follow out orders as best he could, hoping to be used in the next game, but he was disappointed. The coach intended he should learn his lesson well, so he warmed the bench watching a sub trying to fill his position at third base. When the next game came and he was not seen on third base, the school began to wonder, and to shout, "We want Williams! We want Williams!" but the coach paid no attention. This was the last game before the big one with their rival, Westerly High, and Don was in a state of anxiety to know whether or not he was to play in that. "Surely, he'll use me for Westerly," he assured himself over and over, but the fact that the previous game had been played with a powerful rival, and he had not been used, cast a doubt over his hopes. Poly and Westerly were old rivals, and every year this game was the closing one of the season. It was eagerly looked forward to by both sides. The games in the past had always been close, and the number of victories were about even.

The day of the big game dawned cloudily, but about one o'clock a light wind sprang up and cleared the clouds away. Both schools let out early, and shortly after two the stands began filling rapidly. Almost every one in both schools was there. Small megaphones, horns, and every contrivance that youth could think of to make a noise were in evidence everywhere. At half-past two, the yell leaders came out, dressed in white trousers and striped sweaters of the school's colors. As each team trotted out for practice, by its respective school. At three the umpire announced the batteries for the game and then shouted, "Play ball!" This time Poly was the home team, and as they took their places, Williams was not among them.

The first three innings of the game were hitless, and neither side got a man farther than first base. In the fourth inning, the sub on third let a ball go between his legs and the batter was safe at first on an error, but he was caught stealing second by a quick throw from the catcher. The inning closed without further happenings. In the fifth, Westerly's first man tripled and scored with the first run of the day on a sacrifice fly a moment later. Then the game went on as before, marked by airtight play, neither side scoring. In the last half of the eighth, Don watched the sub strike out miserably. The Polyites encouraged their team by lusty cheering. They begged and implored for a run.

"Come on Harkins," they yelled, "hit it out!" "Just one!" "Hit it out!" "Swat it!" "Come on!" ending with "Oh, you lemon!" as Harkins struck out. The stands were wild. The man stamped, kicked, yelled, booed, hissed the umpire, jumped frantically up and down, and the eighth closed without a score.

Westerly opened up the ninth with a single, but the runner stayed there. As Poly came to bat in the last part of the ninth, the din was so great that it could easily be heard a mile away. The first man up got a base on balls and stole second. As the umpire yelled "Safe!" the Polyites beat one another on the back and howled louder than ever. The pitcher steadied himself and the next man fanned. The man at the score board raised his megaphone and shouted in a brassy voice,

"Williams batting for Kingston!"

Don's chance had come.

"What shall I do, coach?" he questioned eagerly.

"Bunt!" was the laconic response. "He's wrong," he told himself, as he walked out to the plate; "he ought to have told me to hit out," but the coach knew that the opposing side, probably rattled by the din, was most likely to go to pieces on a bunt, while a good, hot grounder would be handled with ease.

Don let the first ball go by. "Strike one!" bellowed the umpire, as he held up the index finger of his right hand. The next two were high and the umpire called them balls. Then followed a straight ball, and Don hardly restrained himself from hitting it, as he was sure he could have landed it over the fence, but he had learned his lesson well and so laid down a neat bunt, running for first as fast as he could. The third baseman tore down the line, scooped up the ball, fumbled it, and in his haste threw it over the first baseman's head. Don streaked for second and, as he slid into the bag, the other runner crossed the plate, tying the score. The next man up bunted again, and the opposing side went completely to pieces. Williams crossed the plate, and a mighty shout went up from the Poly bleachers. Poly had won two to one.

His Heated Apartment

Whisk, the gray squirrel, seemed to be thinking deeply, as he sped along the maple-tree bough, one crisp October day. I am sure that you would have wanted to hunt for chestnuts yourselves, that day, as he had been doing. If you were close enough to him, you could see that he had a big nut tucked away in each capacious cheek.

He needed to think deeply, for serious business had to be attended to; in fact, Whisk had to find a new winter home. Last year's nest had been up in a delightful oak tree, but alas, the owner of the land upon which it grew had had it cut down for firewood, so that he just must find other quarters. Taking a flying leap from the end of the bough to a near-by telephone wire, he quickly reached a clump of slender trees beside some suburban apartment houses.

"Dear me, how these apartments are crowding in!" was Whisk's first rather fretful complaint.

"If they weren't here, nothing would please me better for a nest than that oak tree. But I couldn't have any privacy here; that is certain."

As he hurried down the tree trunk, however, he noticed that upon an iron balcony of one of the scorned dwellings lay a generous display of peanuts.

"Well, some person has a kind heart," mused Whisk. "I'm curious to find out who it is. Perhaps I had better look a little closer, after I've been down near the Jenkins' stone wall to put away these provisions."

Perhaps you know that a gray squirrel is one of the most inquisitive of creatures, so it was not long before he came bounding back and perched on a convenient branch, just opposite the balcony.

His bright little eyes peered about eagerly, as he chattered to himself: "Yes, that is the dining room window and I believe I can see somebody through it. It is a lady, and I think she is what they call reading a book. She must have opened the window to put those peanuts out. I don't see anything else on the balcony but that queer-shaped, empty flowerpot."

The day was so still and the peanuts looked so good, that Whisk soon ventured across to the balcony and had a real feast. He sat up very politely, while he shelled and nibbled the nuts daintily, his beautiful gray tail curling up his straight little back.

A sudden noise from below startled him, however, and, in his eagerness to hide, he jumped right into the empty jardiniere. This was pushed against the farther end of the balcony, and just beyond this was a big pipe from the cellar. As Whisk lay there, as still as could be, he began to feel nice and warm.

"My," he thought, "if I could always be as comfortable as I am now, I'd like this better than my old home."

Cautionally peering over the edge, his nose came close to the pipe and he discovered that it, too, was warm, even warmer than his hiding place.

"This settles it for me," declared Whisk. "I'm not going to hunt for a house any longer. I'm reconciled to an apartment."

And, sure enough, it was not many days later that the lady within saw Whisk busily filling his new nest with dry leaves and bits of newspaper. I regret to say that he also helped himself to a lady's woolly hood, off a neighbor's clothes line, but the lady rescued it in time.

Finally the nest was done and Whisk would curl up happily inside it every night, quite sure that he was free from harm.

He knows that he has a good friend near by, who always remembers when he needs a few more nuts, and so it is now the second winter that our friend Whisk is living in his heated apartment.

A Stranger to the Western World

The Asiatic zoological expedition, sent into the South Chinese mountain province of Yunnan to investigate its range of animal life, succeeded in securing several fine specimens of the serow, which is a stranger to the western world.

The serow is a mountain dweller, somewhat like the chamois, says the New York World. It is wary and fleet and takes a dizzy and seemingly impossible course among its native crags.

The Dainty Lady

She was the daintiest little lady. Her eyes were luminous, with the gentlest smiling gray lights. A most exquisite floating fabric of pale violet covered her graceful moving figure.

She came toward me, with a smile, and said:

"Your windows are very clear." "Thank you," I answered politely. "Yes, they are very, very clear, or you never would have seen me through them."

"I try to keep them clear, so that I may see."

"Still and early makes a good seeing," she answered wisely.

"But it is not too early." "No. It is four—that is two more than you said. Though, farther north, I often come at two and even one."

"You do?"

"Yes, indeed."

"And dressed in lovely clothes like this—so early?" I asked.

"Farty clothes! Why, of course."

"Do you go to parties every night, or—"

"You should just see the beautiful things I wear up north."

"What are they like?" I eagerly questioned.

"First, I wear a lovely purple, with bright gold stars—"

"Like the one above your forehead—is it an aigrette?"

"It is my never, never star."

"What is a never, never star?"

"The one I am never without."

"Oh, isn't that fine!"

"No; it is not so fine as beautiful. Because you see it so well."

"Beautiful! Why, of course. I never thought of it that way."

"Full of beauty—quite as it should be," and the little lady tossed her veils in the air, and then a most marvelous thing happened.

Her dress changed to a lovely misty, glowing gray, overlaid with a tulle of silver light.

"How lovely!" I exclaimed, with my heart throbbing at the sight.

"Do you think so?" she wistfully questioned. "So many, many parties come and go, come and go, and I never really know if the children for whom I dress in these different luminous gowns care for and love them as I do."

"Oh, I know they would, if they saw them," I eagerly answered.

"Why do they not come and see them, since I dress for them and the parties which they so seldom attend?"

"It is the mothers!"

"Mothers?" the little lady questioned wonderingly.

"Mothers think we should be in bed then, and not go to parties."

"In bed?" the little lady spoke in a horrified way.

"That is what most of them think. I am sure, or lots of us would be at all your parties."

"No wonder they do not look more happy, when I peep at them in passing by their windows, for I often do. But I supposed that they were lazy."

"Oh, no! We love to be up and playing and seeing—and—"

"My parties are all so lovely, and you children were invited to them long, long ago, but still you never came," and the little lady spoke very sorrowfully.

"Well, if you would only tell our mothers about it, maybe they would let us all come." I told her this so gladly that I almost went right out of the window.

"Tell the mothers!" the little lady said in surprise.

"Yes. They are the ones who keep us back."

"But I so seldom see any," objected the little lady.

"I s'pose so," I said very disappointedly.

"That is just the trouble; it is a supposing matter. How are we to make it so?"

"Why, mothers must just wake up," and I said it so loudly that my own little mother almost woke then and there, so I leaped farther out of the window and said:

"If the mothers could only see those lovely clothes of yours just once, I am sure they would be at every party and let us come, too."

"That is a capital idea, and I'll just start and put on some more silver and gold ornaments right away. Maybe they will guess that I am out here in them, and come to see."

Then she opened her golden jeweled bag, that hung low down on her arm, made of sapphires and opals, and she pulled out the loveliest tiara of gold and silver, full of rays of the opals and sapphires, and put it upon her head.

"Oh! oh!" I cried, in very happiness to see her.

The next thing I knew, she had put on, under her floating misty gray clothes, the most dainty rose pink silver slip, which shone through the floating mist of gray as tiny pink clouds, blushing with joy to be at the little lady's service.

"Just wait a minute till I call my mother," I called to her hastily.

"I cannot wait long! The party is almost over," she called to me, as I turned to leave the window.

"What is your name, to tell her with?" I asked her.

Just then she gathered up all her floating veils and soft, pretty coverings, and smiled at me so tenderly that I cried:

"Please wait—please wait! I know she'll come—and tell me quick your name."

"My name—" the little lady said, gently smiling. She turned and beckoned—then with misty, fading form she called to me:

"Dear child—I am the Dawn."

The Largest Butterfly

The largest butterfly known is found in British New Guinea, and there only. Measured across the wings, specimens are often from 8 to 11 inches wide.

THE HOME FORUM



The Valley of the Tay, Perthshire, Scotland

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Kinnoull Hill Gives Glorious Views

Tradition declares that William Wallace once lay hidden in a cave on Kinnoull Hill. Moreover the name of the cave in question is the Dragon Hole, a description which seems to contain a hint of the possibility of stirring events at some remote period. In any case it was near by that the Bellane fires used to blaze themselves away. Kinnoull Hill, however, has many other claims to distinction, and the citizens of Perth appreciate its attractions to the full. For one thing the views from the top are glorious, and are justly famous. One of the trees on the top of the hill once served Millais as a model and it figures in his

picture, "Blow, Blow, Thou Winter Wind." The ninefold echo, near the Windy Gowl, pales into insignificance beside the hill's historic traditions, yet an echo which returns nine answers is not a very common phenomenon, and it is a fact that such an echo is to be heard, by those who care to challenge it, in the dip between the two summits of the hill.

Henry James in the Book Shop

We have now to record an extraordinary adventure. Our later education was derived in some considerable measure from the writings of Mr. Henry James. This to explain our emotion. We had never expected to behold himself, the illustrious expatriate who had so far enlightened an unkept mind. . . . But hold! For a number of years we waited on customers in a celebrated book shop. This is one of the stories we have to tell.

We noticed Mr. Wharton, sitting down, . . . a gentleman manifesting no interest whatever in his surroundings. Mr. Brownell, the critic, entered through the front door and moved to the elevator. There, stepped from the elevator car a somewhat portly little man who joined Mr. Wharton. . . . An English look to his clothes. Under his arm an odd-looking club of a walking stick. Mr. Brownell turned quickly to this rather amusing though not undistinguished figure, and said, "Mr. James. Brownell." The quaint gentleman took off his hat and began instantly to talk, very earnestly, steadily, in a moderately pitched voice, postulating with an even beat with his right hand, raised close to his face.

Joined presently by Mrs. Wharton, the party, bidding Mr. Brownell adieu, took a somewhat humorous departure (we felt) from the shop; Mr. James, with some suddenness, preceding out the door. . . . We saw Mr. James after this a number of times. . . . In something like six years' observation of the human being in a book shop, we have never seen any person so thoroughly in a book store, a magazine, that is, of books, as Mr. James. One can be, you know, it is most common, indeed, in a book store and at the same time not in a book store—any more than if one were in a hotel lobby. Mr. James "smoked" around the shop. He ran his nose over the tables, and inch by inch along the walls, stood on tiptoe and pulled down volumes from high places, rummaged in dark corners, was apparently oblivious of the presence of anything but the books. He was not the slightest in a hurry. He would have been, we felt, content and happy like a child with blocks, to play this way by himself all day.

Happening, by our close proximity, to turn to us the first time in the shop that he required attention, upon each succeeding visit he sought out us to attend to his wishes. The position of retail salesman "on the floor" is one completely exposed to every human attitude and humor. Against arrogance, against contempt of himself as a shop person, a species of "counter-jumper," against irascibility, against bigoted ignorance, against an insupportable assumption, perhaps logical, that he is of inferior quality, this factotum has no defense. His very business is to meet all with amenity. . . . Thus the view of a famous man's character from the position of a retail clerk is valuable. Mr. James's manner with Mr. Brownell would hardly be the same as toward us. But it was, exactly. There was present in his mind at the moment, was quite apparent, absolutely no consciousness of any distance of mind, or position, between him and us. He sought conversation. In his own talk with us, he seemed to be a man consciously striving

ing with the material of words and sentences to express his thought as well as he could.

He was very earnest. He looked up at us constantly with fixed concentration of gaze, and moved his hand to and fro as if seeking to balance his ideas. He asked questions with deference. Among other things, he desired very much to know what percentage of the novels on the fiction table was the product of writers in England. "I live in England myself," he said, very simply, "and I am curious to know this." He expressed a little impatience at the measureless flood of mediocre fiction, making a fluttering gesture conveying a sense of impotence to give it attention. He barely glanced at the pile of his own books, and did not mention . . .

Surrounding visits caused us to suspect that Mr. James's ideas of the machinery of business are somewhat naive. He seemed to regard us as, so to say, the whole works. It entered our head that maybe Mr. James thought we received and answered all manner of correspondence, editorial as well as that connected with the retail business, opened up in the morning, read, accepted, and rejected manuscript, nailed up boxes for shipment, swept out the shop, and were acquainted perfectly with all confidential matters of the House. "I wrote you, you know," he said. And he referred by the way, apparently upon the assumption that the matter had been laid before us, to business of which we could not possibly have cognizance. . . . And then he desired to send some books. Fumbling in his breast pocket, he produced a letter, from which he read aloud a list of his own works apparently requested of him. Carefully replacing his letter, he said, "I should like to send these books to my sister-in-law." With that he started out.

Now, it was not a difficult matter to assume that this could be no other than Mrs. William James; still, it is customary for purchasers to state the name of the person to whom goods are to go, and many people are skeptical that the salesman has it down right even then. "Your sister-in-law, Mr. James, is—?" we suggested. "Oh, yes, of course," Mrs. William James; of course—of course," Mr. James said. Now, certainly, he supposed it was evident he had not finally settled a difficult and complicated piece of business. Mrs. William James, regular address, we might reasonably infer. Still, it might be that she was at the moment somewhere else, on a visit. It were better to have Mr. James give his order in the regular way. "And the address?" we mentioned. "Oh, yes—oh, yes; of course—of course," Mr. James said apologetically. Then, pausing a moment to see if there was anything more to such a complex transaction, he departed, taking, as he drew away, his hat, as Mrs. Nickleby says, "completely off."—Robert Cortes Holliday, in "Walking-Stick Papers."

Bagpipes at Sea

Above the shouting of the gale.
The whipping sheet, the dashing spray.
I heard, with notes of joy and wail,
A piper play.

What were the winds that flailed and flayed
The sea, to him, the night obscure?
In dreams he strayed some brackened glade.
Some heathery moor.

And if he saw the slanting spars,
And if he watched the shifting track,
He marked, too, the eternal stars
Shine through the wrack.

And so amid the deep sea din,
And so amid the wastes of foam,
Afar his heart was happy in
His highland home.

—Clinton Scottland.

The Crow

Upon the naked ash-tree top
The Crow sits basking in the sun. . . .

The year's new grass, and, golden-eyed,
The daisies sparkle underneath,
And chestnut-trees on either side
Have opened every ruddy sheath.

But doubtful still of frost and snow,
The ash alone stands stark and bare,
And on its topmost twig the Crow
Takes the glad morning's sun and air.

—William Canton.

Hindu Arts and Crafts

In his "History of India," Capt. L. J. Trotter says:

"In the sister arts of sculpture and architecture the old Hindus attained a pitch of excellence to which the ruined temples of Sanchi in Malwa and Amravati on the Kistna, the cave temples of Karle, Ajanta, Ellora, and Elephanta, the pagodas of Tanjore and Mahabalipur, bear memorable witness. The carved pillars and gateways of Sanchi come midway between the art of Greece and Egypt; and the friezes of Amravati, a few centuries younger, have the rich variety and flowing, life-like grace that mark the sculptures of medieval Europe. In the rock-hewn halls and temples of the same or of somewhat later times, the massive pillars are often relieved with tasteful fretwork, and the broad, flat roofs paroled out with carved and colored scrolls, as graceful as those that adorn the Baths of Titus, and the best houses in Pompeii. The Viharas, or convents of Ajanta, near Bombay, contain fresco paintings of high merit, whose age may be reckoned at fourteen hundred years. Grandeur of form, combined with no small beauty of detail, distinguishes many of the old temples in Southern India. The Great Pagoda of Tanjore, dating from the Tenth Century of our era, tapers upward through story after story to a height of two hundred feet. The wondrous temple of Halibet in Mysore, built by a Brahman architect for a Jain king, is carved all over with designs of such exquisite beauty that they still form models for the carved sandal-wood of that province. Orissa, famed for the worship of Jagannath, and rich in architectural remains, can boast of a temple at Bhubaneswar eleven or twelve centuries old, unsurpassed for lofty and solid grandeur. In Rajputana the temples of Baroli and Chittaur claim special notice for the delicate fullness and classic grace of their sculptured details. The massive ruins of pillared temples in Kashmir carry us back to the first centuries of our era, and seem to attest the influence of Greek upon Indian art. India, in short, abounds in architectural remains of exceeding beauty and great age, in the shape of temples, palaces, tanks, colonnades, bridges, castles, and fortified towns, many of which in the beginning of the Fifth Century charmed the gaze of the Chinese traveler Fa Hien.

"In works of engineering skill, Southern India appears to have excelled from the earliest times. The tanks and reservoirs, which everywhere feed the country with water gathered from a thousand streams and from skies laden with tropical moisture, are often of vast size, with stone-faced embankments fifty feet wide, and sluices admirably fitted for their work. In old days, when iron was plentiful, India won the name she has not yet lost for skill in the making of fine steel. The best of the Damascus blades have been traced to the workshops of western India. For skillful or artistic workmanship in gold, silver, and other metals, in ivory, earthenware, muslins, woollens, brocades, and precious stones, the artisans of India were renowned ages before our English forefathers landed in Britain. From the earliest recorded dates the Hindus appear to have been active merchants, neat-handed workmen, and patient farmers. It is probable that the gold of Ophir, it is certain that the spicery borne by Arab traders to Egypt in the time of Joseph, came from Indian marts. The pepper of modern trade is still called by its old Indian name. It was out of Indian ivory that Phidias carved his statues of Minerva and the Olympian Jove. Indigo, as its name denotes, was an old Indian product, known to Europe in the time of Pliny, if not before. From the same country came sugar, which, introduced into Europe by Greek merchants, betrays its Indian origin in the name it still bears throughout the civilized world (four words "sugar," German Zucker, Greek saccharon, evidently came from the Sanskrit and Persian 'shakhar')."

Springtime

The spur is red upon the briar,
The sea-kelp whips the wave ashore;
The wind shakes out the colored fire
From lamps a-row on the sycamore;
The tanager with fitting note
Shows to wild heaven his wedding-coat.

The mink is busy; herds again
Go hillward in the honeyed rain. . . .
Bright from the mast, a scarf unwound,

The lined gulls in the offing ride;
Along an edge of marshy ground,
The shad-bush enters like a bird;
Yon little clouds are washed of care
That climb the blue New England air.
And almost merrily withal
The tree-frog plays at eventfall
His oboe in a mossy tree. . . .

—Louise Imogen Guiney.

Faults

Do not think of your faults; still
less of others' faults: in every person
who comes near you, look for what is
good and strong; honor that; rejoice
in it, and as you can, try to imitate it;
and your faults will drop off like dead
leaves, when their time comes.—
Ruskin.

The Rider With the Balances

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DURING the last four years humanity has sustained many shocks, and has been upheaved and wrenched from its conventional anchorages to an incalculable degree. So much so that, whereas previously the density of its materialistic arrogance precluded any admission of the supersensible as being possible, now not only is it anxious to establish the fact that its young men have seen visions, but the great visions recorded in the Scriptures have been studied in the most unexpected quarters, with an eagerness almost pathetic.

The Apostle John borrowed his symbols very largely from the old prophets, his application of them was purely Christian, and his vision, because of his understanding of the Christ, ranged beyond the bounds of time and revealed eternity. And it is for this reason that his Revelation is so absorbingly interesting today, for it is impossible to resist the conclusion that the drama he foresaw and foretold in a succession of symbolic images, the opening of the seals, the outpouring of the vials, the various angelic messengers, is being enacted on the human stage before our eyes at this moment. In fact, we ourselves are the actors.

These visions, read in the light of Christian Science, are the more interesting and intelligible, as it shows them to be successive phantasmagoria of human thought, phases of belief, the rise and fall, not of persons nor of particular nations, but of conditions of human experience as they come into contact with the spiritual idea or Christ, and either yield to it or rebel against it and disappear into outer darkness. On page 223 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes, "Marvels, calamities, and sin will much more abound as truth urges upon mortals its resisted claims; but the awful dawning of sin destroys sin, and foreshadows the triumph of truth." And almost immediately thereafter, beginning on the same page, we find, "Longevity is increasing and the power of sin diminishing, for the world feels the alternative effect of truth through every pore."

In the sixth chapter of the Apocalypse occurs the vision of the four horses, the third of which, immediately following war, is the black horse whose rider held the balances, an image which seems capable of bearing one interpretation only, that it is the "resisted claim" of justice stirring up in the carnal mind all the ragings of fear and hatred, expressed as revolution and famine, and when we see that the next rider in the vision is death, it irresistibly recalls the fact that in some of the old liturgies war, pestilence, and famine are all mentioned together.

One of the most noticeable facts which emerge from history is this, that justice has generally had to be won through violence and suffering. The oppressed of one generation, having won some measure of freedom or justice, have generally become the oppressors of the next, and so it must be, but in lessening degree, until mortal mind, which knows neither justice nor equality, and is always trying to reverse whatever progress a perception of Truth has made possible, yields to the divine Mind and disappears. On page 225 of Science and Health we read, "The despotic tendencies, inherent in mortal mind and always germinating in new forms of tyranny, must be rooted out through the action of the divine Mind."

Another fact which seems to have played a great part in all these movements, is the inevitable rush to the surface of all the uncontrolled elements of fanaticism, which spread like wildfire amongst the ignorant, the half-educated, and the willful, and for a time would, if it were possible, sweep away the sober, steady qualities which make for ordered progress. In every nation, as in every community, there is a condition of mind which is, as it were, always in protest, always in opposition to the powers that be, and which sees everything from a slightly distorted point of view, desiring to see from no other. When any violent eruption of the human volcano takes place, this phase of the carnal mind is caught up in the ebullition of passions, hatred, violence, or whatever it may be, and for a time, becomes to all intents and purposes insane. Many observers have noted this contagion, but what they do not realize is that behind it, always to some extent, and now more aggressively, have been working certain active, unrecognized forces, exploiting these extravagances for their own evil purposes, determined to resist, and, if possible, to prevent, the emancipation of the human face from its bondage to sensuality in all its forms. Christian Science alone recognizes this hidden foe, and it is for this reason that Mrs. Eddy writes of Christian Scientists on pages 96 and 97 of Science and Health, "During this final conflict, wicked minds will endeavor to find means by which to accomplish more evil; but those who discern Christian Science will hold crime in check. They will aid in the rejection of error. They will maintain law and order, and cheerfully await the certainty of ultimate perfection."

The apocalyptic vision ends, however, on the note of hope, for to this rider who holds the scales of justice, the voice of Truth, speaking through one of the living creatures who stood before the throne, says, "See thou hurt not the oil and the wine." The rec-

ognition of Principle which is established now in the world through Christian Science, quickening all the best of human ideals and desires, and bringing the oil of consecration and the wine of inspiration to all human endeavor, can never be hidden nor lost to humanity. It is silently at work everywhere, in factory and playing fields, in camps and in cities, awakening, redeeming, regenerating, overturning, overturning, overturning, until He come whose right it is, and it can neither be hurt nor destroyed.

One of the most ominous efforts, to those who have eyes to see, at the present moment, is the carnal mind's struggle to return to the status quo ante bellum, to go back to all the old shams, the false values, the vicious circle of four years ago. If it were possible that that could be, we might indeed despair, and feel that the world's sufferings had been in vain, but the fiat of Truth still holds good. "See thou hurt not the oil and the wine." The consecration and inspiration of all those who "loved not their lives unto the death" in order that right ideas might prevail, have not been in vain, they must remain as the foundation of a cleaner, better, and more spiritually minded humanity, in which the brotherhood of man will not be merely a vague aspiration, but an accomplished fact.

Flaubert on Style

What distinguishes great geniuses is generalization and creation; they resume scattered personalities in a type, and bring new characters to the conscious perception of humanity; do we believe in the existence of Don Quixote as in that of Caesar? Shakespeare is something tremendous in this respect; he was not a man, but a continent; there were great men in him, whole crowds, countries. They have no need of attending to style, men like that, they are strong in spite of all their faults and because of them; but we, the little ones, we are worth nothing except by finish of execution. Hugo, in this century will knock the bottom out of everybody, although he is full of bad things, but what a wind! What a wind! I venture here on a proposition which I would not dare to express anywhere else: it is that the great men often write very badly, and so much the better for them. It is not to them that we must go to look for the art of form, but to the second bests, to Horace, to La Bruyère; one should know the masters by heart, idolize them, try to think like them, and then separate from them forever. In the matter of technical instruction there is more profit to be drawn from the learned, the dexterous minds. — Flaubert.

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, MAR. 20, 1919

EDITORIALS

No More Exploitation

IF THE men in public life in the United States, in and out of Congress, in and out of the national Administration, Democrats, Republicans, or what not in politics, give due significance and weight to a resolution recently adopted by the Nebraska Legislature, it will be a long time before any considerable number of them shall be tempted again to undertake a campaign looking to the direct or indirect exploitation of such natural resources as still remain in the possession of the public. Nebraska alone of the Western States has thus far spoken, but, if surface indications count for anything, Nebraska will not be long without the backing of many, if not all, of its sisters, in its protest against further "looting" of the national domain. The Legislature of that State does not hesitate to employ this term. After declaring, in its preamble, that "as there is now pending before our national Congress proposed legislation affecting the conservation of coal, oil, and phosphate publicly owned in Alaska and the West," it calls attention immediately to the fact that "looting of our national resources was checked during the administration of Theodore Roosevelt," and proclaims, without beating about the bush, that "this proposed legislation would again permit of despoiling the Nation of such natural resources."

Whether it was intended by the framers or the supporters of the measure filibustered to defeat in the closing hours of the last Congress to wrong the country and its people, is a matter to which the Nebraska Legislature pays no attention. It is not dealing with Congressional intent or motive; it deals wholly with facts; with such facts, for instance, as that the legislation proposed would result in depriving the United States Navy of the use of coal and oil deposits upon which the future usefulness of that branch of the military service depends; that it would not result in the consumer obtaining coal or gasoline at lower rates than otherwise, and that it would be only in the interest of private individuals who desire to exploit the remaining resources of the Nation for their own private gain; and it then puts itself plainly on record in this language:

Resolved, both houses concurring, That we are unalterably opposed to any legislation by our national Congress, whether under the guise of "leasing or selling" the effect of which would be to repudiate and reverse the present conservation policy so ably championed and maintained by our great former President, Theodore Roosevelt.

This is unmistakable and unequivocal. It leaves neither room nor excuse for discussion. No intelligent person can, with any degree of plausibility, plead ignorance of its meaning. What it demands is that the conservation policy adopted in the Roosevelt administration, because there was a crying need as well as an insistent public demand that the looting of the natural resources should be stopped, shall not be departed from in the least particular. It is not difficult, of course, to anticipate the objections on the other side, objections that are often the result of sincere, if erroneous, thought; that are often put forward with a force that commands attention and that are sometimes all but convincing. First and foremost, it is held that the United States has no right, and cannot afford, to tie up these resources on the sentimental ground that they constitute a remnant of the inheritance of the people. "Suppose," say the objectors, "this policy had been instituted and maintained years ago; what would the United States be today? Surely not the great, progressive, immensely wealthy country that it is. Shut out capital, investment, and development from the territories now held in reserve, and you simply halt progress."

The answer to all this is simply that if the United States had instituted and maintained an intelligent and strict conservation policy earlier in its history there would have been smaller opportunity for the individual and corporate exploiter and monopolist, and a great deal more for the mass of the people. There would have been, in other words, less wealth in spots, but there would have been more in general. The great defect in the policy of the past was that it opened a highway for the satisfaction of sordidness and selfishness. It created a craving for gain that justified ruthlessness in the destruction of mighty forests, in the pillaging of mines, and in the confiscation of water rights that were essentially a part of the popular inheritance. In the mad lust for money, common prudence and discretion were often lost sight of, and waste and extravagance became the order of the day. Because wealth was obtained so easily, it was frequently put to evil uses. Instead of enriching, it too often impoverished morality.

Admittedly, the United States is an immensely rich country; this is not, however, because of the exploitation of its resources, but in spite of it. The country, as one of the results of loose methods in handling its tremendous assets, has not been, in any strict sense, developed. Only the surface has been scratched. There is an illustration of the crude methods pursued in the fact that, in recent years, the dumps of gold and silver mines abandoned years ago have yielded hundreds of millions of dollars to chemical treatment. Forest fires, blazing oil wells, burning coal mines have counted for little or nothing in a country of "inexhaustible resources." Only in recent years, when men have found that they could no longer get everything for nothing, has strict economy been known in the operation of great concessions. It was high time, in Mr. Roosevelt's administration, to call a halt to methods that spelled destruction.

It is not true that conservation means stagnation. It is not true that those who uphold conservation would withdraw the natural resources of the Nation from development. What is true in the premises is, that the temper of the Nation is set against the exploitation of resources, which belong to the many, for the benefit of the few. Whatever is left of natural wealth must be used for general distribution, and not for stock company divi-

dends. Legitimate enterprise will not be hampered. The honest man, seeking to "better himself," will have a fairer chance than ever, for there will be, under the new and wiser policy, if perpetuated, something which the country can give to him. There will be, throughout the future, great areas of the United States that are not owned or controlled by private corporations. The effect of such a measure as that filibustered to defeat in the last Congress would be virtually to reverse this condition. The aim of the resolution adopted by the Nebraska Legislature is to make it plain that whenever there is an attempt to reverse this condition there shall be a protest that must be heeded.

An Urgent Need

THE statement issued, recently, by Mr. Herbert E. Easton, honorary Secretary of the British Empire Land Settlement League, urging the immediate systematic handling of the land question by a strong, capable department, and the establishment in the country of a system of land banks, is deserving of the most careful attention and of as much publicity as possible. "We have land available," Mr. Easton declares, "and the people crying aloud to occupy, work, and ultimately own it; and the only obstacle in the way is that this vitally important subject, even in these critical days, is still being handled by boards and committees, all, doubtless, well meaning, but which have no practical experience in settling the people on a large scale on small holdings."

Mr. Easton, further, goes on to point to what he, not unjustly, calls the "staggering fact" that Great Britain is the only part of the Empire which has not a land bank, and consequently is deprived of that essential means to the ready transference of land enjoyed by all, even the smallest, of the Dominions. He urges quick and drastic action, the establishment of land banks forthwith, and the setting up of a department with a Minister of Land at its head, assisted by a committee of three who must have had practical overseas experience. As a result, Mr. Easton foresees that many of the largest landowners would come forward to offer suitable areas at workable values, and that, with the closer settlement of the land, the great work of reconstruction and regeneration of social life would really have begun.

There can be no question, amongst those who have made any study of this matter, that such views must be accorded the fullest indorsement. In these days, when the question of reconstruction is the great question of the hour, it is essential that recourse shall be had to the root of the matter, and that no fear of disturbing time-honored traditions shall bar the way to building on sure foundations. With an ever-increasing acceleration, during the past four years, the question of housing has been coming to the front. The tremendous social blending brought about by the war has shown one-half of the world, at last, how the other half lives, and from this knowledge has resulted a demand from all classes, not only for the abolition of the slum, but for the abolition of the "mean gray street," and the restoration to all the people of those amenities of life and surroundings which are their natural right, and which are readily attainable the moment methods of development are governed by simple social righteousness.

Underlying the whole housing question is, of course, the land question, and a just solution of the land question must, necessarily, precede any solution of the housing question. "The Prime Minister deplores the fact," Mr. Easton says, "that an A1 population has largely depreciated into a C3 one," and, in answer to his own question, "What is the cause of this?" he goes on to insist that the cause is to be found in the housing, in the herding together of the people amidst surroundings which make at every turn for vice and crime.

And Mr. Easton and Mr. Lloyd George are entirely right. The selfishness, the greed, the depravity of outlook which render the slum possible will have their own reward and result, for it is no more possible today than it was in the days of Job to bring a clean thing out of an unclean. The slum dweller may rise superior to his surroundings. He does so every day, and it is his right to do so. But the people who make the slums, the people who acquiesce in them, and the nation which countenances them cannot escape from the slum's results.

As to Mr. Easton's proposals, there is, of course, nothing new in them. They are old and well-tried proposals. It is rather because of the forebodingness with which he has put them forward that Mr. Easton has earned the gratitude of all who see the urgency of this matter. At this date, there ought to have been sufficient of commissions and inquiries. What is wanted is action.

The Latest Mexican Oil Decree

MANY circumstances conspire to create the impression, among observers of the situation, that President Carranza, of Mexico, is rather courting than striving to avoid a sharp issue with the government of the United States. It is difficult to understand why this should be so, unless the chief executive of the republic to the south is still dominated by German influences. It would seem as if, particularly at the present time, he would hesitate to provoke controversy with the Washington Administration, much less enter upon a course which, if pursued much further, must result in an open and serious breach of diplomatic relations. The United States will probably soon be free to turn its attention more directly to Mexico's attitude, and the consequences of anything in the nature of defiance of American opinion and interest, on the other side of the Rio Grande, may indefinitely impede Mexico's industrial recovery and political tranquillity.

It is not easy to understand President Carranza's purpose. Some time ago, when he issued a decree declaring all oil lands state property, and requiring foreign companies to pay "royalty" taxes, the action was interpreted as being a most unfriendly one, and a vigorous protest against it was sent from Washington to the Mexican capital. The United States companies refused to pay the taxes intended to be imposed, on the ground that payment of them would amount to an admission that the Mexican Government owned the oil properties. The question was

taken to the Mexican courts, Great Britain, France, and the Netherlands meanwhile becoming parties to the protest and suit. Mr. von Eckhardt was at that time still representing Germany in Mexico, and the proceeding of the Carranza government was attributed to his influence and instigation, his evident purpose being, of course, to shut off the United States and the Allies from the Tampico oil supply. The protests were so vigorously worded that President Carranza agreed to hold the enforcement of his decree in abeyance until the Mexican Congress should act in the premises. The Mexican Congress in due time met, but adjourned without taking action, and now, notwithstanding his promise, President Carranza has issued a new decree requiring that the "royalty" taxes on oil produced in January and February of this year shall be paid forthwith. Following closely on the heels of this demand comes the announcement that the Mexican Congress has been called to assemble on May 1, and the hope is entertained in Washington that the present policy of the neighboring republic concerning the oil question may be reversed in this session. There is, however, at the present time, nothing to indicate that the latest decree shall not in the meantime be enforced.

It is well to remember that, whatever the merits of the Mexican contention, there has been no agreement on the point in controversy. The Carranza decree is arbitrary. It is issued regardless of the protests on file in the Mexican Foreign Office. It ignores utterly the pleas made by the oil companies. It is at least an unusual, and may yet be set down as an unlawful, international proceeding. It displays an unneighborly and unfriendly disposition. Looking at it from a strictly Mexican point of view, it could scarcely be more inopportune or tactless. It is apparent from some of his recent activities that President Carranza would like to have a part in shaping the destiny of Latin America. His representatives have visited the different republics of Central and South America during the last two years, and their influence has been felt and manifested in some of these countries. Neither the United States nor the Allies have had reason to regard the effect of this influence with approval. To hold a position of value among the Southern republics, it is essential that Mexico shall better itself in the estimation of the nations recently in conflict with Germany. That it has not done so is evident from the attitude toward it of the Peace Conference, which practically refuses to give it a place in the League of Nations. At the very moment when it should have done something calculated to inspire confidence, it has taken a course which cannot fail to renew and to increase distrust.

It is a remarkable fact that President Carranza has for some time past pursued a policy which, if it had been designed with such an end in view, could hardly have gone farther toward alienating from his Administration the friendship of the United States. In doing this he has also naturally antagonized the nations with which the United States has, since April, 1917, been in close and vital association.

Atlantic Cables

ONE of the most notable features of the last few years, surely, has been the extent to which every conceivable means of communication has been exploited to the uttermost. From the foot courier to the aeroplane; from the "hail of the ages" to the wireless telegraph and the wireless telephone, they have all been pressed into service. The world has witnessed great revivals as well as wonderful new developments, and has heard much of both; but as to the steady, solid stand-bys of communication, it has taken them much for granted. This has been especially true of the Atlantic cables. Every day, on both sides of the Atlantic, people have read the news from the other side in their morning or evening paper, but so used has the world become to such things, in less than sixty years, that few people have given a moment's thought to the way of it all.

To be precise, it was in the year 1866, after the most incredible obstacles had been overcome, and the most, apparently, decisive failures had been reversed, that the Atlantic cable was at last successfully laid, and telegraphic communication between the United Kingdom and America was finally established. The story is, of course, one of the most dramatic in the history of the Nineteenth Century. Failure piled on failure. Ridicule, opposition, wanton, malevolent sabotage, as it would be called today, were all requisitioned to prevent the achievement, but all to no purpose. From the moment, in 1851, that Crompton succeeded in laying a cable across the Strait of Dover, from the South Foreland to Sangatte, it was clear that a cable might be laid to any place. The only question was to find the best way. And so it came about in the year 1856, largely through the enterprise of Cyrus W. Field on the American side and Charles Bright and John Watkins Brett on the English side, that the Atlantic Telegraph Company was duly registered and at once began its work.

By the June of the following year, the great cable had been manufactured. Before the end of July, it had been loaded on to warships, the Niagara, lent by the United States Government, and the Agamemnon, lent by the British Government. On the morning of August 6, the Niagara having landed the shore end of the cable at Valentia harbor, on the west coast of Ireland, the day before, began the great work of paying out. The rest of the story can be told only in the briefest outline. On the fifth day out, with 380 miles laid, the cable snapped, and both ships returned. More cable was manufactured, and the next year another attempt was made. This time the Niagara and the Agamemnon repaired to mid-ocean with their huge burdens, and, having spliced the cable, parted company, the Niagara sailing west and the Agamemnon east. The cable broke almost immediately. Another splice was made, only to be followed, after some forty miles had been paid out, by another break. A third splice was followed, after another 146 miles had been laid, by a third break, and then both ships returned to Queenstown. It was there decided that, as sufficient cable still remained to connect the British and American shores, another attempt should be made immediately. This time it was successful. Once more the two ships repaired to mid-ocean. They started to pay out on July 29, and on

August 5 the Niagara landed her end at Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, the Agamemnon landing hers, on the same day, at Valentia. At once a message was flashed from shore to shore and the first part of the great achievement was complete.

There was still, however, much to be done and much to be learned. Communication was maintained only for a few weeks. Mistakes were made in the character of the current used; insulation was destroyed, and the last message came through on Oct. 20. That was in 1858. Another attempt was not made until 1865, when the famous Great Eastern started from Valentia on her first momentous voyage as a cable layer. Again there seemed to be nothing but failure. Fault after fault was discovered in the cable, and, at last, when the ship was 1200 miles from the coast of Ireland, came the crowning reverse. The cable broke. All efforts to recover it failed, and the Great Eastern returned. The attempt was renewed, however, the following year, and this time all was successful. Starting from Valentia on July 13, 1866, the Great Eastern reached Heart's Content, Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, a fortnight later. Thereupon communication between the two shores was re-established, and has been maintained ever since.

Notes and Comments

WHEN, the other night, in the House of Commons, Mr. Devlin rose, and asked the Attorney General for Ireland if he were aware that the Right Honorable Member for Duncairn had dined with the German Emperor previous to the war? and the Member for Duncairn promptly got up and remarked, "May I say, sir, that is an absolute falsehood," it seemed almost as if Sir Edward Carson had had the last word.

PERHAPS the reason why some towns in the United States that have long been dry voted wet, at their recent town meetings, is because some of the citizens thought that with national prohibition so near local option had ceased to matter much. If so, the point of view was wrong; but the result may be that the average resident of these towns will welcome prohibition with even greater enthusiasm when it comes in.

OREGON went dry in 1916, and the State Prison population has steadily decreased since that time. There were but 289 inmates in 1918, as compared with 566 in 1915. Only 94 prisoners were received last year, while 261 were admitted in 1915. Here is another institution that has suffered at the hands of prohibition.

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana, is to expend \$16,000,000 on public and private improvements this year, which fact is quite in line with the progress of that community during the last two decades. But is it in order for outsiders to suggest that, while New Orleans is improving itself in this energetic way, it may well refrain from improving all the oldness out of the city? Those parts of New Orleans where one may enjoy a bit of something like the Seventeenth Century, by stepping across Canal Street, can hardly be "improved" in the interest of one of the most charming cities of America.

JULES VERBINES, a French airman, has proved that an aeroplane can land successfully on a roof; he came down comfortably, with a plane measuring thirty-six feet wide, on a roof in Paris that is fifty-two feet wide by seventy-five feet long; thus winning a prize of \$5000 and the distinction of making the first roof-landing. Nor will the department store that furnished the roof be likely to allow the public to forget its part in the achievement. The day comes nearer when it will be the morning habit of an up-to-date business man who owns a department store to fly in from his country estate, park his machine on the roof, and descend to his office through the skylight.

THE veto of the Governor of Vermont, Percival W. Clement, of a bill giving to the women of Vermont the right of presidential suffrage, has been overridden by the upper house of the Legislature of that State. The measure was vetoed on constitutional grounds, and perhaps properly so, as Vermont, like many other states, has no recognition of women in its organic law. But this is something for the courts. It is also something for the people. Elsewhere it has been established that when the public desires to change a constitution in the interest of justice it can usually do so.

BOSTON, England, has been reminded of Boston, New England, by the war. Remembering also a historic occasion when the Pilgrims rested their hands on the oaken rail in the Old Guild Hall court house court-room, the English Bostonians have had a box made from part of the rail and sent it to Boston, Massachusetts, with a friendly address neatly folded inside. "We are proud," says the address, "of the historic connection between our ancient borough and your great city. And we hope that some unit of your soldiers may be able to visit our town and be welcomed by us." The determining fact in naming Boston, Massachusetts, is said to have been that the Rev. John Cotton had previously been settled in Boston, England.

It is reported from Mexico that, in case prohibition goes into force in the United States, the southern republic will permit within its borders the establishment by Americans of breweries and distilleries, subject to certain rules and regulations. Such permission, if taken advantage of by American brewers and distillers, seems almost certain to lead to complications. The Mexicans are not now, to any great extent, users of the kinds of beverage which United States brewers and distillers produce. The establishments referred to, therefore, if permitted on the Mexican side of the line, would presumably exist primarily for the purpose of supplying liquor illegitimately to customers on the northern side. At best, the Mexican border has long been a serious problem for the United States. With breweries, distilleries, and saloons stretched along it on the Mexican side, and with "blind pigs" and "speak easies" stretched along it on the American side, it is hardly going too far to predict that the situation would soon become intolerable. And so Mexico should be informed in advance by Washington.